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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

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Conviction and Sentence of a Newspaper Publisher for Publishing Contraband News.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

GENERAL ORDER RESPECTING RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENCE.

War Department, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1862.

D. C. McCallum, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the War Department, as Military Superintendent of Railroads.

Anson Stager, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the War Department, as Military Superintendent of all the telegraph lines in the United States.

Edwards S. Sanford, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, he is assigned to special service in the War Department, as Military Supervisor of telegraphic dispatches and army intelligence throughout the United States.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, April 6.

PROBABLE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS FROM VIRGINIA.

The prevailing belief among military men in this City is that the rebels will fly from Virginia as a military necessity, fearing that they will be cut off from all railroad communication with their friends in the State of Virginia, that being the only means by which they can be reinforced and supplied, or by which they can escape. Their flight is significantly pointed at by Gen. Wool in his dispatch to the Secretary of War yesterday, wherein he says the Army of the Potomac will not find many rebel troops to contend with.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

The news from Island No. 10 to-day is favorable.

THE COMING BATTLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Corinth, in Northeastern Mississippi, will probably furnish the field where a decisive open battle will be made.

THE "ANACONDA" POLICY.

The skillful anaconda policy of McClellan, which has been so much ridiculed by Northern politicians, and at the same time dreaded by rebel military officers, is likely to have the effect to stampede the traitors from the soil of Virginia, and rid that State of the curse of traitors in arms, beyond a few small parties.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

There is considerable talk here about the alleged corruption in the Interior Department, but the Secretary seems to be determined that a thorough investigation shall be had, and asks the public to withhold expression of opinion until that is done.

GEN. MCDOWELL AND GEN. WADSWORTH.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell, accompanied by Gen. Wadsworth, rode down Pennsylvania-avenue to-day. Beyond this, we have had no military display here for 24 hours.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SENTENCED.

Edmund Ellis, publisher of the Boone County *Standard*, was tried before a Military Commission at Columbia, Mo., on two charges:

First Charge—The publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the Government and laws of the United States.

Second Charge—Violation of the laws of war by publication, within the lines of the troops of the United States, in a public newspaper, of articles and information intended and designed to comfort the enemy, and incite persons to rebellion against the United States. One of the criminal publications was styled "Letters from the Army"—another, "Root, Abe, or Die"—a third, "News from Gen. Price."

The Commission found the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be placed and kept outside the lines of the State of Missouri during the war, and that the press, types, furniture and material of the printing office of the Boone County *Standard* be confiscated, and sold for the use of the United States.

Gen. Halleck approved the finding and sentence, and directed the printing office to remain in charge of the Quartermaster until further orders; that the prisoner be placed outside of the State of Missouri, and that if he returned during the war, without permission, that he be arrested, and placed in close confinement in the Alton Military prison. The proceedings being returned to the War Department, they were approved by the Secretary, and an order issued that the forms of procedure should be adapted in like cases by the Commanders of all the Military Departments.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln has so far recovered her health as to be able to accompany the President to church to-day.

THE COMMISSION ON STATE PRISONERS.

The Commission, of which Maj.-Gen. Dix is President, has left for New-York, and will commence examining the rebel prisoners now in Fort Lafayette to-morrow.

THE COMMANDER OF THE MERRIMAC.

Report from rebeldom is to the effect that Commodore Tatnall will command the *Merrimac* on her next expedition. A relative of Capt. Buchanan, who first commanded the rebel *Merrimac*, is in town to-day, and says that he learns that Buchanan is not dead, but that he was seriously injured.

MESSRS. SANFORD AND STAGER MADE COLONELS.

The Secretary of War has conferred the military title of Colonel upon Mr. Sanford, supervisor of military telegraphic news dispatches, and Mr. Stager, military manager of telegraphic lines. Col. Sandford's duties are enlarged to embrace the control of all military intelligence.

THE PERMANENT DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The House of Representatives some time ago instructed the Committee on Military Affairs to examine the whole system of permanent defences of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining what modifications of the old plans, if any, are required to repel the improved means of attack, and to report by bill or otherwise. Col. Blair, the Chairman, has been bestowing much time and labor on this subject, and he will soon be ready, it is understood, to report. His examination into the condition of the maritime frontier defences especially, and of the various means and modes of effective defence, is said to be very thorough and searching, and he will recommend that the more important harbors be made invulnerable to attack, even by iron-clad vessels of the largest class. In this connection it may be remarked that the State of Maine has memorialized the Government to have one of Timby's revolving forts erected at the entrance of Portland Harbor.

CAPT. SEYMOUR A BRIGADIER.

A Committee of the New-York Congressional delegation, consisting of Messrs. Olin, Frank, Pomeroy and Corning, yesterday called on the President, and asked the appointment of Capt. Truman Seymour as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which request was granted. Capt. Seymour was one of the gallant men at Fort Sumpter.

CAME NEAR BEING LYNCHED.

On Saturday two persons attempted to arrest as a slave a servant of an officer in the Seventh New-York Cavalry, a free man from the West Indies. Detected in the act, they came near being lynched, but were rescued by the military guard, sent to the Provost-Marshal, and afterward confined in the Central Guard-house.

SMUGGLING LIQUORS.

The constant attempt to smuggle spurious liquors over the Potomac are in many cases detected, although much ingenuity is exercised to evade the military authorities.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

RANDOM ARROWS MISTAKEN FOR STRATEGICAL SHAFTS—THE COMMANDING GENERAL AND HIS FRIENDS—THE REASON WHY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC DID NOT MOVE BEFORE—ANOTHER DISCOURSE ON STRATEGY, ETC.

Washington, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

In a former letter I indulged in a few remarks upon Generals in general. These random, pointless arrows have been construed as strategical shafts, leveled directly at McClellan. I am sorry for it. The General commanding the army of the Potomac has a claim upon the public sympathy that no man can disregard. He has been praised by the *Herald*, abused by the *Tribune*. Under these afflicting circumstances, he has borne him like a hero. No Indian sachem, tied to the stake and tortured in the most approved style by the dignitaries of an inimical tribe, could evince more stoicism. He has neither opened his mouth for complaint or defence. But this *chevaux-de-frise* of indifference and contempt, though answering admirably to breast back the onslaught of enemies, is utterly powerless to protect a man against being bombarded with bouquets by his friends in the galleries, smothered beneath artificial rose-leaves, and dying in a far from aromatic pain. I do not propose to run a tilt nor cross lances with Gen. McClellan's enemies—mine the more dangerous duty of defending him against his friends.

It is my firm belief that had Du Chaillu penetrated Equatorial Africa a few leagues further than he did, he would have discovered a species of ape more formidable than gorillas—apologists. These pests abound in all known parallels of latitude, and we have no warrant for supposing that the African Ascii are more blest by being free from annoyances than we of Northern birth, who possess the moral and material advantage of being enabled to project shadows at all seasons of the year. When the two stars of Major-Generalship fell upon McClellan's devoted shoulders, their glitter caught the eye of these troglodytes, and ever since he has been besieged by them. If they would only confine their tongues to overwhelming laudation of what he does, the affliction might be borne; but when they praise him for what he does not do, and apologize for his not doing what he would be a fool if he did, the thing becomes insufferable. Last Autumn the army did not move. These gentlemen explained it: "McClellan is waiting for the leaves to fall, so that he can see the enemy." The Winter waned, and still our white tents dotted the banks of the Potomac. An explanation of this phenomenon was found in the fact that then he was waiting for the leaves to grow, so that the enemy couldn't see him. Anon the Spring came, and with it rain. At once the reason of the delay was as clear as mud could make it—the sacred soil was saturated and slippery; it was impossible to advance under such circumstances, as the army was unprovided with umbrellas and goloshes. This was the unkindest explanation of all. It was assumed that roads, which would not deter a farmer from going to mill, interfered to prevent our army from going to Manassas. The hills of Virginia were pointed out as mountains in the way of an advance, though the Alps were successfully crossed by an invading army, no better provided with means of transportation than ours, some years ago. These fanciful theories have been gravely trumpeted to the world. Under such circumstances we must pardon the Generals of Europe for laughing in their laced sleeves—impressed with the idea that our grand army was afraid to advance in Summer for fear that the green foliage concealed some lurking foe; reluctant to march in Winter through fear of wetting and soiling its feet. Satirical Frenchmen might say of it as they did of the charge at Balaklava—*c'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*

A very simple explanation of McClellan's not sooner moving, may be found in the fact that he didn't not want to. He preferred wintering his men at Washington to quartering them at Manassas. There were more details of military economy to be perfected before a forward movement promised to be attended by any great results. So far as any gigantic plan of lying still was concerned, I do not believe that he entertained any. He simply put in practice the sensible maxim which an eminent balloon man was wont to impress on his disciples, viz.: Get good ready always before you start. But some dyspeptic individual either saw an anaconda in a museum, or read of one in a book. He learned that, after lying still for several months or longer, these monsters were accustomed to rouse and take practical views of life, shuffling their mortal coils in all directions, tying fancy knots about the necks of lesser enemies, and compressing unpleasantly the diaphragms of pampered but innocent bullocks. He had a vision of one of these monsters at night—perchance he was a hash-eater—and decanted his dream in the morning. The public caught at the cheerful idea, and our good General ever since has had to personate a python, though Scott, I believe, was the original ophidian. Thus you see that the anaconda of which so much has been said, is but the product of a diseased stomach and a depraved imagination. Allow me here to proclaim to the world that, though there undoubtedly are many great bores in the army of the Potomac, its General is not one of them.

Apropos of bores—I much wish that when McClellan is bored by impertinent admirers relative to his plans and all that, he would make the sententious answer that once fell from the lips of an astute candidate for a Justice of Peace-ship in the country. In accordance with custom, a deputation of sovereigns called on the aspirant for office, and asked what his politics were. "I haven't got any," he answered. "What, got no politics!" asked the party, in surprise. "No, gentlemen, not a d——d politic," was the cool reply. Every one was satisfied, and the old man was unanimously elected.

I have before had something to say about strategy. It is singular how people catch up a word as a kitten does a ball, and frisk about with it in their mouths. Logistics, engineering and tactics, are equally important words in the dictionary of war, but they are utterly ignored. It seems the predetermination to strangle McClellan with this single strand of military science. The errors that those subordinate to him in command commit, are taken, or mistaken, for parts of the one stupendous plan. Even the drowning of a soldier is thought to be done with a purpose. It is a fact, that during the late advance, a small detachment of troops blundered from the direct road, and marched ten miles out of the way; and I have heard the General in command complimented for the "strategical skill" displayed in *ordering* that detour. Those charged with the details of movements do not "make a wilderness and call it peace," exactly, but they make a blunder and call it *strategy*. Now, I like Gen. McClellan. He has the faculty of inspiring confidence in those whom he meets, and this is a great thing in a General—it is impossible to take him by the hand, look him in the eye, and doubt his truth to the cause he has espoused, his fitness to command. But no man is infallible, and epaulettes do not make an exception to the rule in favor of the wearer. As yet, Gen. McClellan does not merit the absurd praise that has been bestowed on him—it is very certain he does not deserve the savage counterblast of censure that has swept from other quarters.

Would it not be well for the one party to preserve some laurels to crown our hero with when the work is done, the campaign ended, instead of lavishing them all now when it is but begun? And, too, does not economy suggest that the other party should husband a little abuse to use when the sequel proves that it is merited. If we brand McClellan imbecile now, when the enemy is flying before him, what choice epithets can we bring into play when the Union army is routed, the Washington monument done for, and a civilized Carolinian, standing on the irregular arch of a Jersey ferryboat's wheel-house, shall sketch the ruins of your City Hall? Now for another grievance.

The declaration "I am a newspaper correspondent," in the palmy days of the Republic, carried with it the imposing moral force of the famous "I am a Roman citizen," and entitled one to the same proud prerogatives. They have changed all this. A correspondent in a camp is now looked upon as something better than a spy—an institution slightly less dangerous than a barrel of gunpowder with the head out. I have a horror of military despotism, and there is a drift in that direction apparent in the mutilation of the privileges of the Press now attempted, that jars upon my sensitive nerves. Not only is news interdicted, but we are also expected to refrain from all comments on what transpires in camp. This is not right. The Press is the refuge and safeguard of the common soldier; through it his wants are made known, his wrongs righted. The London *Times* is a grumbling, irrascible old bully, but it did such good service for the soldier in the Crimean war, that I honor its memory, and keep some old copies of the paper constantly on file. It put a speedy stop to the strangling of troops with red tape before Sebastopol, and utterly routed the host of titled incompetents, whose stupidity bade fair to accomplish the work of death where Russian bullets failed. How it may be with other army correspondents, I don't know; but, so far as the suppression of news anticipatory of movements is concerned, no General has as yet taken me into his confidence, and I should reject the offer with indignation, should any propose to. But, in regard to other matters, I intend to be censor of what I shall write. It is now said that Secretary Stanton refuses to allow reporters to accompany the army at all. If driven to a dire extremity, I shall appear in the van of the marching columns as a Congressman, contractor, or some equally popular character. But I apprehend that the Secretary does not intend to stultify himself in this remarkable manner. It would be hard, indeed, to deprive our generals of the pleasure of reading glowing accounts of their achievements, save in their own official reports.

To my thinking the Press has humiliated itself too much already in so readily yielding to the aggressions upon it, much more than the crisis demands. The idea is now coming to prevail very extensively in certain circles, that the most effectual step to take in crushing the rebellion is to first crush out the newspapers. So far as the ability of the Press to discuss military matters goes, I apprehend that there are very few of its representatives who would ever undertake to rival Jomini. But, without being myself a professional pugilist, were I sent to report upon a prize fight, I flatter myself that I could, at its conclusion, speak with logical precision as to what party got knocked down first, which whipped, and make up my mind, with definite certainty, as to which combatant I would be willing to bet my money on in the next set-to. Somewhat so with military matters.

So far as the suppression of army news is concerned, if the War Department, instead of forbidding people to print, would forbid its employes to babble, the result arrived at would be attained by a shorter cut. Individuals are eternally to be seen rushing around the streets, heavy with secrets of State, and only anxious to be safely delivered of them. The late advance of the army, for instance, not a syllable anticipatory of it ever appeared in print, yet it was well known in Washington that the movement was to be made—and what is well known in Washington is better known in Richmond. A boy with ragged trowsers, and dirty, but intelligent, countenance, while he blacked my boots on the corner for a small consideration, beguiled the tedious minutes involved in the polishing process, by telling me the plan of the advance; he knew as much about it as any Brigadier in the service—more, if anything. The rebels, too, as subsequent events have proven, were perfectly versed in all the details; perhaps it was only proper they should be, as they certainly were more directly interested in the movement than any outside parties. Would you like to know how the secret leaked out? The army was under marching orders for some weeks before it actually marched. Every soldier in it knew that we intended to take the enemy by surprise quite as well as the enemy itself did. That the latter were not surprised is wholly their own fault; they certainly knew of the plan in season to enable them to make their arrangements in direct conformity with ours. Why, when the fact of an imminent advance was divulged to me, so reticent was I disposed to be that I not only refused to talk about the army, but also refrained from talking about anything else. I was strange and mysterious by turns for several days, so much so as to alarm my friends and induce the belief among strangers that I was insane or meditated an early application for office. What availed all this reticence? I very soon became convinced that the bung was out of the Barrel of State, and that it was folly for me to stand with my finger on the spigot; that the institution leaked badly in several places, and that the wisest alternative was to do with the news as the boys did with the molasses—viz.: let it run. If it "aided and comforted the enemy" to know we were coming down on them in that style, I can only wonder at their singularity.

From my brief experience in the matter I conclude that instead of choking correspondents, and threatening editors with illegal penalties, if the War Department doesn't want its plans revealed, it had better keep them to itself. If not told it is very certain they will not be published—for not the Devil himself could divine them. If it wishes to surprise the enemy, it musn't put its troops under marching orders more than a month beforehand, particularly if encamped within 20 miles of the enemy's lines, with men of mixed principles passing to and fro occasionally. I do not know whether Jomini, in his celebrated treatises on the art of war, arrives at any similar sage conclusions: if not, they are original with your correspondent. C. H. W.

P. S.—In a previous letter I wrote that the officers and men of King's Western Brigade had hearts as large and broad as their own prairies, but the printer got it "frames." Either simile would argue an abnormal development of that very useful organ, but I think as originally written there is more poetry, if less truth. Having corrected one error that originated with printers, I wish now to correct one that has had birth with writers. The "wooden gun" story is again being agitated. I was one of the first who visited the deserted fortifications. In some of the embrasures of the forts we found small logs laid, evidently ends that were left in building the army huts—the bark was on, the ends were not even squared, nor were they painted. Our conclusion was, that some frolicsome rebels placed them there a few minutes before leaving. Other gentlemen, however, have jumped at the conclusion that they constituted the permanent armament of the forts. Perhaps, should the same astute minds discover a tenpenny nail in a hen's nest, they would infer that a hen laid it, and that every one should have known from the beginning that that improvident hen laid nothing else but tenpenny nails. What a cackling there would have been over the remarkable discovery.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST

Arrival of the Steam Transport Atlantic.

BRIG.-GEN. SHERMAN A PASSENGER.

Threatened Attack by the Rebels upon Jacksonville, Fla.

The steam-transport *Atlantic*, Capt. Eldridge, arrived at this port late last night, from Port Royal on the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., with mails and passengers.

Among her passengers is Brig.-Gen. Sherman, U. S. A., late in command of Port Royal.

The news from South Carolina and Georgia is not important. From Florida, however, the intelligence is interesting. Advices from Jacksonville are to the 1st inst., at which time our forces were momentarily expecting an attack from the rebels, consisting of two Mississippi Regiments and one of Florida Guerrillas, with a troop of horse and a battery of artillery. Brig.-Gen. Wright, commanding the National forces at that place, was confident of being able to sustain himself, and protect the town and the inhabitants, the majority of whom are Northern men and loyal citizens. Deserters, who come in daily, represent the condition of the rebels as desperate, being entirely out of food, and relying upon foraging for sustenance.

At the request of Flag-officer S. F. Dupont, the *Atlantic*, on leaving Port Royal, passed around the stern of the United States frigate *Wabash*, in order that a parting salute might be given to Brig.-Gen. Sherman, which was done by the crew of the frigate manning the rigging and giving three hearty cheers.

LIST OF VESSELS AT PORT ROYAL.

U. S. steamer *McClellan*, A. G. Gray; steamers *Cahawba*, Baker; *Locust Point*, French; *Parkersburg*, Hoffman; *Potomac*, J. Eldridge; *Mayflower*, Eddy; *Cosmopolitan*, Crocker; *Boston*, Johnson; *Flora*, *Honduras*, Ackerman; ship *Cummings*, Wilder; bark *Texas*, Ayres; schr. *Oakland*, (whaler,) J. Hazleton; brig *Elizabeth*, Trimble; schr. *C. M. Neal*, Henderson; schr. *A. H. Partridge*.

AT FERNANDINA.

U. S. steamer *Pawnee*; steamer *George's Creek*, Mott.

AT JACKSONVILLE.

Steamer *Belvidera*, Sloan; schr. *Ann Leverett*, J. M. Still; gunboats *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *Seneca*; captured steamer *Darlington* and the celebrated yacht America, raised by the United States naval forces.

For the list of vessels at Fernandina and Jacksonville, we are indebted to the Purser of the *Cosmopolitan*, who left Jacksonville April 1.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Brig.-Gen. W. Sherman, U. S. A.; Capt. Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.; Capt. Haskell, U. S. A.; Capt. Morgan, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. Merrill, Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, Gov't Agent; Wm. Bacon, Boston; R. Crowell, Boston; Capt. A. G. Gray, steamer *McClellan*; Wm. Caldwell, steamer *McClellan*; John Petit, steamer *Cosmopolitan*; J. B. Littlefield, Third N. H. V.; H. A. Robbins, New-York; Col. Montieth and servant, Twenty-eighth Mass. V.; Mr. Blauvelt, Lieut. G. Brenen, Thirth-sixth N. Y. V.. G. I. L. White, New-York; L. Harrington, New-York; G. W. Pourland, Boston; S. Briggs, A. V. G. Taylor, New-York; G. W. Carpenter, C. D. Green, Providence; Capt. Bigelow, Forty-fifth Penn. V.; J. L. Stanger, One Hundredth Penn. V.; Dr. Wooster, Eighth Mich. V.; Lieut. F. H. Sheverich, Mass. Cav'y; Lieut. J. Devine, Twenty-eighth Mass. V.; W. A. Hardy, U. S. N.; Surgeon F. H. Peckham, Third R. I. V.; Brigade Surgeon G. S. Kimball, Capt. G. F. McDonald, Twenty-eighth Mass.; C. W. Hurd, Fourth N. H.; Lieut. H. Taft, Lieut. Leavenworth, U. S. A.; Capt. K. Mathison, Seventy-ninth N. Y. V.; Lieut. J. Windsor, Seventy-ninth N. Y. V.; Capt. Letting, Capt. J. J. Wright, Capt. C. Nichols, R. Hamilton, U. S. N.; Dr. E. P. Cummings, U. S. N.; McDonald, U. S. N.; Rev. B. L. Agnew, Seventy-sixth Penn. V.; S. W. Bloomer, U. S. N.; J. M. Doyle, Brooklyn; D. D. Davis, J. Halstead, Syracuse; H. J. Sedgwick, New-York; John Dennis, U. S. N.; E. Brown, U. S. N.; J. W. Post, B. Forbes, New-York; Mrs. A. Heermans, J. Haskell, Mrs. Gen. Stephens and daughter, Mrs. McDonald, M. C. Comber, Naval Service; Gen. A. A. Lanee, Dr. Bowdich, Boston; E. A. Ran, Boston; Mr. Rice, Adams Express; Capt. Foster, Capt. Haggerty and A. W. Kelsey, U. S. N.; M. Godard, Boston; Capt. J. Philips, steamer *Mayflower*; Levi Spencer, steamer *McClellan*; Dr. Dalrymple, Seventy-ninth N. Y. V.; J. W. Green, J. Sannatt, Naval Service; Don Amelio, Mrs. Capt. Eldridge, children and nurse; Mr. Moor, Quartermaster's Department; Jno. Young, J. Graham, steamer *Mayflower*.

We are indebted to Purser J. B. Fordham, of steamship *Atlantic*, for favors.

GEN. BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

Telegraphic Communication Between New-Orleans and Mobile Cut Off.

The following rebel telegram is received by way of Fortress Monroe:

Mobile, Friday, April 4.

On Wednesday a Yankee force, two thousand strong, landed at Biloxi, from three vessels, and cut the telegraph line between Mobile and New-Orleans.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.

Our Troops Ordered by the Rebels to Evacuate Newbern—Gen. Burnside Declines—The Siege of Fort Macon.

The steamtugs *Tempest*, *Haze*, and *Ellen S Terry* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday forenoon from Newbern, having left on Thursday. They brought a large mail for the North, and dispatches from the Army and Naval Commanders.

There is very little news of interest from Gen. Burnside's Department.

The report was current that Gen. Burnside *had been ordered to evacuate Newbern within six days, and that he had returned reply that he would meet the Rebel Commander at Goldsboro and at Raleigh.*

There is little change in the state of affairs at Beaufort. Fort Macon still holds out, and is to be besieged. Extensive preparations are going on, and operations will be commenced in a few days. *A few* shells have already been thrown into the fort.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Pope Reinforced by a Gunboat—The Carondelet Runs the Rebel Gauntlet Unharmed.

Washington, Sunday, April 6.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated New-Madrid, April 5, states that "last night, Capt. Walk, with the gunboat *Carondelet*, ran the gauntlet at Island No. 10, and is now available to Gen. Pope. She was fired on by the rebel batteries, but was not struck once."

Chicago, Sunday, April 6.

A special to the Chicago *Times*, dated New-Madrid, 5th, says:

The gunboat *Carondelet* arrived last night, having run the rebel blockade at Island No. 10 without damage. She had in tow, on the side exposed to the fire of the rebel batteries, a barge loaded with hay, arranged in such a manner as to protect her.

The night was intensely dark and stormy. She passed the first battery before being discovered. The second fired on her as soon as its guns could be brought to bear, but owing to the darkness and the speed with which she moved the fire was totally harmless.

A third battery also concentrated its fire on her, but not a shot struck the boat. She passed the fourth and fifth batteries with the same fortunate result. Fifty-three shots were fired at her. Three miles below the island the rebel floating battery opened on her, and continued firing until the *Carondelet* was out of range.

All through the passage a continuous fire of musketry was kept up from the shore, and many bullets struck the boat; but all hands being below, nobody was hurt. The *Carondelet* did not discharge a gun during the entire passage. She passed the last battery within an hour after leaving the fleet.

A telegram from the Island at 6 o'clock, last evening, says very heavy firing was heard in the direction of New-Madrid. It is thought that the *Carondelet* was engaged with some of the rebel gunboats. From one to eight heavy reports were heard every minute.

Her escape from injury, in running the blockade, is attributable to the fact that she hugged the shore of the Island so closely that it was nearly impossible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently to hit her.

There is great rejoicing throughout the fleet at this signal success.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL GUERILLAS, &c.

Chicago, Sunday, April 6.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo, 5th inst., says:

"A teamster who has just returned from Commerce says, that S. J. Kitchen, one of Jeff. Thompson's Colonels, is in the swamps back of that place, with a squadron of cavalry estimated at two hundred, and fears are entertained that Union men in that vicinity will be subject to fresh persecutions, and the report is current to-night that Jeff. Thompson has assembled a force of considerable strength at Alcomb's Island, twelve miles west of New-Madrid. His position is represented by scouts as very strong.

Rebel gunboats and transports pass our batteries at Riddle's Point without difficulty. None have come above Point Pleasant."

THE SITUATION AT NEW-MADRID.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Camp in the Field, near New-Madrid, Friday, March 28, 1862.

Little of stirring interest has occurred here since the date of my last epistle from this point. Most of the troops still occupy their old camping grounds in the fields around this town, but generally two or three miles from it. The division under Gen. Stanley, composing the Ohio regiments, is camped in a beautiful oak grove, about two miles from the river. Those of Gens. Paine and Hamilton lie still further to the north and east, while the divisions commanded by Gens. Plummer and Palmer are stationed at different points on the river bank, several miles below the town, with artillery, to cut off the communication between the rebel garrison at Island No. 10 and their supplies below.

Whether they succeed in doing this effectually is not quite certain. After the capture and occupation of the forts at this place by our troops, the rebels were in the habit of landing their supplies at a point called Merriwether's Landing, some thirteen miles below this place, on the opposite side of the river, and thence transporting them overland to the Island. Subsequently, Gen. Plummer, by Gen. Pope's order, planted a battery on the western side of the river below their usual landing-place, and thus put a stop to this means of receiving supplies. The diagram which I sent you with my letter of the 19th will show this position clearly. Whether by making a landing at some point still further down the river, and increasing the length of the land route, they will still be able to maintain communication, I do not know. The land lying back of Merriwether's Landing is reported to be low and swampy, and at the present stage of water must be mostly overflowed; still, it is possible that the rebels may find some means of making the transit. That our batteries constitute a series impediment to their operations is evident from the persistent attempts which they make to dislodge them.

Several times have their gunboats come up from below and attempted to shell us out, but they have uniformly been driven away without effecting any serious damage to our troops. Several days ago a transport, loaded with rebel troops, came quietly up the river, and attempted to land them just below our batteries. She was suffered to reach the bank without molestation, and a man sprang ashore with a rope to make her fast. Suddenly a volley of musketry burst from our rifle-pits. The man with the rope threw up his arms, reeled, and fell into the river. The pilot let go the wheel and staggered back, and several men were seen to fall among the crowd on her decks. The steamer immediately reversed her engines, and backed rapidly down the river until she disappeared behind the point. The attempt has not since been repeated.

With regard to the blockade at this point, I believe it may be considered effectual. Both forts have been thoroughly repaired and strengthened, and the artillery put in complete artillerists, and a vigilant watch is kept day and night. It is scarcely possible for any boat of the rebels to pass them without being sunk or disabled. True, with the present stage of water boats are not compelled to follow the main channel, but on attempting to pass a battery, can put the entire width of the river—at this point more than a mile—between themselves and the opposing guns. At this distance, although ordinary wooden boats would have but little chance of escaping utter destruction, iron-shielded ones, as some of the rebel gunboats are reported to be, might not be essentially damaged, and even transports, with their boilers and machinery protected by bulwarks of cotton bales, or some similar material, might possibly succeed in making the transit. The chances, however, are decidedly against it.

These remarks are appropos if an attempt on the part of the rebels to rescue their boats and garrison now at the island, should "circumstances," to use a favorite expression of theirs, render it necessary to evacuate that position. I do not believe they will run the risk of attempting to reinforce that garrison from below, as the island, in its present condition, appears to present an insurmountable obstacle to the further advance of our fleet, but should they be compelled to leave it, I believe a strong effort will be made to bring away at least a portion of their boats and the more portable of the property there. It is supposed there are not less than ten steamers of different kinds, between this and the island—some of them gunboats—besides one or more floating batteries. That all these will be given up or destroyed, without at least an attempt to save them, I do not believe. It is not impossible, either, that an attempt may be made to run past our batteries under cover of darkness, and if undertaken during a cloudy night, I am by no means sure it might not succeed. In any case, you may be sure that every means possible will be employed to prevent their escape, and render as complete as possible the victory of the Union troops at Island No. 10, which, in any event, can be only a question of time.

MILITARY SUBDIVISIONS IN MISSOURI.

By an arrangement recently made, North Missouri is subdivided into three Military Districts. The first embraces all that part of the State lying between the Mississippi River and the line which forms the eastern boundary of Linn County, and between the Iowa State line and the line which forms the northern boundary of Randolph County, and is placed under command of Col. John M. Glover, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, with headquarters at Palmyra. Thus Col. Glover becomes Acting Brigadier-General.

The Second District embraces all that part of the State lying north of the Missouri River, and west of the western boundary of the First District, and is under command of Brig.-Gen. Loan, of the State Militia; headquarters at St. Joseph.

The Third District lies south of Col. Glover's, east of Gen. Loan's and north of the Missouri River, and is under command of Gen. Schofield; headquarters, we believe, at St. Charles.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Yorktown.

Our Army Headquarters within Five Miles of the Town.

Latest About the Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday April 5.

Cannonading has been heard all the morning from the direction of Yorktown. No official reports have been received here, but it is rumored that the town has been burnt. This is probably incorrect, however. *Another report says that a fight is taking place there this afternoon.*

A deserter came in this morning from the vicinity of Harrod's Mills. The enemy's force on the Peninsula *is not reported so large as has been supposed.*

Gen. Magruder's headquarters are at present at Lee's Mills, near Williamsburgh.

The latest intelligence that we have in relation to the *Virginia* (*Merrimac*) is dated at Norfolk last night. At that time she was coaling up at the Navy-yard, and was expected to come out to-day. She has two new guns on board.

It has been reported that Commodore Hollins would command the *Virginia* on her next trip, but the name of Capt. Peagrim is the latest mentioned in that connection.

The *Yorktown*, *Teaser*, *Jamestown*, and four other gunboats are at Norfolk.

A flag of truce this afternoon brought down the following released prisoners of war from Richmond: Col. Beauford, Lieut. Van Horn, Capt. Bliss, U. S. A., taken in Texas last Summer, and Col. Woodruff, First Kentucky Regiment, taken in Kentucky.

The Richmond papers mention that two men, named Pryce Lewis and John Scully, have been convicted as spies, and were to have been hung yesterday, but that a short respite has been granted. The men claim to be British subjects, and loyal.

The steamer *George Peabody* arrived from New-York to-day, and proceeds to Hatteras.

We were visited by a thunderstorm last night. The weather still continues pleasant to-day.

NEWS RECEIVED VIA WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, April 6.

The boat which left Fortress Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning brings word that at that hour all was quiet *in the immediate vicinity*, and no indications of any movement on the part of the *Virginia*.

Later.—There is authority from the War Department for saying that dispatches from Fortress Monroe, dated 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, have been received by the Department. A reconnoissance had been made toward Yorktown. *The headquatrers of our army are about five miles from Yorktown.* There had been some cannonading, but apparently without any injury on either side, and no engagement had, up to that time, taken place.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Buell arrived at Savanna—Brisk Skirmishing Preparatory to the Great Battle.

The following rebel telegram from Mobile conveys important intelligence which has not been allowed to reach us through legitimate channels.

Mobile, Friday, April 4.

The *Advertiser* has a special message from Memphis stating that *Gen. Buell's army had reached Savanna, on the Tennessee River, from Columbia. There had been brisk skirmishing, and great activity on both sides preparing for the great struggle.*

REPORTS OF A DESERTER.

Chicago, Sunday, April 6.

A special dispatch to the Cairo *Post* says that Daniel Wright, formerly a sailor at Oswego, arrived here to-day, having deserted from Gen. Beauregard's army a week since. He says there were about 60,000 troops at Corinth, but no heavy guns around the works.

One regiment was under arrest, being disloyal and rebellious. Their army presented a state bordering on insubordination.

Our informant thinks there will be a stampede, if attacked.

UP THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Savanna, Tenn., Tuesday, April 1.

The expedition has accomplished nothing as yet that can be laid before the public. Beauregard's advanced camps at Corinth are within six miles of our advance from Pittsburg Landing, and the rebel advanced camp at Purdy are within five miles of ours in front of Cramp's Landing.

At Purdy and Bethel the rebels still have only an outpost of four or five regiments, with a small force of artillery and cavalry. At Corinth they may have 60,000, including the 10,000 without arms. They claim 100,000, and from that on up indefinitely.

There seems to be no doubt that they mean to make a stand at or near Corinth. They cannot yield that without yielding their whole line of defences along the northern border of the Gulf States.

A portion of Gen. Buell's army was, on Sunday morning last, within a day's march of Savannah. Gen. Grant is understood to outrank Gen. Buell, the latter having been confirmed Major-General some weeks after Grant. In this case, therefore, Gen. Grant will command the entire force.

There are rumors, however, that Gen. Halleck will take the field here in person, as soon as the Island No. 10 agony is over, and that there will be four or five *corps d'armee* organized, Potomac army fashion, with Maj.-Gens. Grant, Smith, Wallace, Buell and McClelland, as commanders. Take them (the rumors, not the Generals) with a discount.

The wooden gunboats continue dropping occasional shells into the rebel batteries at and above Eastport, Miss. Little importance is attached to their river defences.

Gen. Grant is to take the field in person at Pittsburgh Landing to-day, unless the plans should be changed.

The weather is sultry, delightful mornings and evenings, but decidedly too hot for Northern constitutions at noon. The roads are admirable, and the country toward Corinth is a high upland, about half under cultivation, the rest wooded, through which there are few obstacles to the easy movement of a large army.

Some cotton is being brought in from the country, under escorts of our troops, to prevent the rebels from burning it. Seventy-five bales came in that way yesterday.

We're having a telegraph built from here to Nashville, across the country, that will be done before long, but it is exclusively for military purposes.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Union Victories in England—The Prisoners at Tangier—Taxes—Mr. Russell on Thirteen-inch Mortars—Dangers of the Monroe Doctrine—Parliament on Blockades—Guerrilla Warfare in the South—Duration of the War—English Politicians on American Affairs—Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Message—Arrival of the Nashville at Newbern.

London, Friday, March 21, 1862.

England has pretty well recovered from the shock of Union victories. The papers in the Southern interest have made it apparent that the surrender of Fort Donelson was not much of a disaster, and that the further the Union troops get into the South the worse it will be for them, and the better, of course, for the Confederates, which shows how foolish they have been in trying to keep them out. According to this, Mr. Davis should invite the entire Northern army into the heart of Georgia, or wherever the centre of the South may be, and give them free passage.

But the actual influence of Northern victories on English feeling has been to destroy the interest in the war. This interest rises and falls, just as the chances of Southern success seems more or less promising. Let the Northern arms meet with a reverse, and we should have a regular jubilation. Until then, you may expect to be treated with a dignified indifference.

The seizure of two Americans, an officer of the *Sumter*, and an Ex-Consul, at Tangier, and sending them home in irons, by the American Consul, is looked upon as an illegal act, which the Government will disavow. But, in case it disavow the act, will the gentlemen be sent back to Tangier again? The Ex-Consul may not care to return. As for the purser of the *Sumter*, I presume the Captain of the *Tuscarora* would be only too happy to meet her on the high seas, so as to have the opportunity of restoring her kidnapped officer. As these persons are of little consequence, the Government will gain more by promptly disavowing their seizure, than it can by their retention as prisoners of war, when such prisoners are already in sufficient abundance.

When the English people are once convinced that Americans will pay taxes, such as are now proposed, their respect will rise immeasurably. Ever since the War of Independence, they have looked upon the Americans as a non-taxpaying people. They have not believed that Congress would dare to lay a tax equal to the requirements of the Government. They do not believe that the people will pay it if laid; or if paid in the East, they expect that it will be repudiated in the West. They are also confused with direct taxes by two Governments, State and National, and do not understand how a man may be obliged to have a license from each to carry on his business. There is some complexity, to be sure, but Americans are used to complex machinery.

Poor Mr. Russell finds it very hard getting about. His last letter is from Washington, but what with the deep mud and the Government control of the telegraph and Press he had very little news, and earns his salary with speculations and guesswork. He believes, however, in 13-inch mortars. He sees no safety for any Southern fort or city, where one can get within 3,000 yards. If so, New-Orleans, with all her boasted impregnability, is as good as taken, as taken she must be whenever the mortarboats go down the river. I do not speak of Memphis, Natchez or Vicksburgh, which no one can think of defending. It is, therefore, a mere question of time—that of the possession of every river town in the South, as of every city on the seaboard.

I see but one rock on which the Government at Washington may split. Mr. Russell intimates that the President was overruled on the *Trent* question—that he put his foot down, in all its amptitude and solidity, and was obliged to take it up again. I think I see in the American Press, and, perhaps, in the movements of the Government, a disposition to reassert the Monroe doctrine, rather prematurely. It may occur to those in authority that any movement in that direction may as well be postponed until the present war is actually settled The best way to assert the Monroe doctrine, so as to have it respected, is to restore the Union, not in appearance only, but in fact. It must be apparent that the more disaffected States or the larger the disaffected territory the weaker will be the Government.

Europeans believe that a large majority of the Southern people are and will be opposed to the restoration of the Union; and all their reasonings about the war are based upon this supposition. They think, therefore, that if the Southern States are conquered, so that all active resistance shall cease, their disaffection will still be a cause of weakness to the country. Hence they cannot understand the motive or object of the war. In fact the more they read the less they know about it. All they know at present is that they have no good excuse to interfere, and they are not chivalric enough to take up a cause that seems likely to be crushed by an overwhelming force before they could strike a blow in its favor.

The debate in Parliament on maratime law allowed Mr. Bull to define his position. The merchants would be glad to enter into an arrangement to respect private property on land and sea. But that would do away with the right of blockade, which England will neither give up nor interfere with. Besides, that is not war. You might as well decide a quarrel by single combat or pitching a copper. What is the use of being strong if you can't exert your strength, and how can you exert your strength so effectually as by distressing your enemy in every way, and doing him every possible mischief, so as to compel him to submit to your terms? Mr. Cobden was ill, and did not speak, and the peace party and commercial party made nothing by their motion.

The South—when her armies are scattered and her towns taken—threatens a guerrilla warfare. We are to have the enterprises of Marion and Sumter again. This might do for the poor whites, who have little to lose, but how will it suit the rich planters, who own from fifty to five hundred negroes? For them, no such war is possible, and, if entered upon, it would soon destroy them. It may answer for Southern Italy, where brigands are in arms against the Government of Victor Emanuel, but it can never answer for the South, without the utter destruction of her great interests. Spain—overrun by the French armies—was in a very different condition.

When the war commenced, I said it would last three years, without foreign intervention. I remember the incredulity of those who thought an army would be improvised and a country conquered in thirty days. One year is past, or will be nearly, when this reaches you. With every reasonable success, it will take a year more to conquer the armies of the South which have, as yet, so far as news has now reached us, scarcely been touched, and to reduce the Southern fortresses which have not yet been invested. When all this is successfully accomplished, if it can be done in a single campaign, it will take another year of military occupation, martial law, and the putting down of conspiracies, before the war will be fairly over. If Mr. Lincoln can hand over a united country, and an unimpaired Constitution to his successor, it is all that can be reasonably expected, and should he succeed in restoring a firm and lasting Union, he may be honored and venerated as a second Washington.

I need not tell you that English politicians have no belief in any such consummation. First of all, they do not believe in the American system or theory of government. Talk to them about Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and they say, "How should we govern six millions of men in Ireland or one hundred and fifty millions in India, if we waited for the consent of the governed?" They do not ask for that at home. When the monarch and the House of Lords are hereditary, and a majority of the House of Commons is chosen by about one per cent. of the population, what have the great mass of the people to say about it? Were the relation of the Southern States to the Northern, like Ireland or India to England, they could understand it. In trying to reconcile the actual state of things with what they suppose to be the American theory of politics, they are utterly befogged.

The plan proposed by Mr. Lincoln for a gradual abolition of Slavery in the Border States, does not, so far as I can hear, meet with any response on this side of the water. "Where will the money come from?" is, of course, the first question. And the second is about the constitutional power of Congress to purchase negroes, or to interfere in any way with the institutions of States. But it may be presumed that the "general welfare" clause will cover all that Congress may wish to do in the premises. Still, it takes two to make a bargain. There can be no more satisfactory acknowledgment of a man's right to a thing than offering to pay him for it. When Congress offers to pay one man for his slave, it recognizes the legal right of every owner to his slaves. Will the radical Abolitionists ever vote to recognize such a right? And when the offer is made, the slaveholder may say, you confess my right, and I do not choose to renounce it. Mr. Lincoln, I observe, in proposing to make the offer, accompanies the proposal with a threat of what may be done in case it is not accepted. "Take what I offer, or I will have what I want for nothing." In the way of trade, this would be a hard bargain, but in war and politics it would be different.

The safe arrival of the *Nashville* at a Confederate port, with a large and valuable cargo of munitions of war, has given a gleam of satisfaction to our Southern sympathizers. The style in which she tricked the blockading frigate is described in full in our papers, with much glorification, and gives more pleasure than any number of Union victories. Every aid was given the *Nashville* while here—her officers and crew were lionized, while the *Tuscarora* was sullenly growled at by the British lion. The *Nashville* was loaded down with British sympathizers, and the Government so managed as to let her get off in safety. She coaled and refitted at Bermuda, and ran safely into Newbern under the guns of a Northern frigate. It is not much, but it goes to prove what I have always said of English feeling toward America. Give the British Government an excuse to act, and you will see more of it.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Effect of the Union Victories—Suffering in the French Manufacturing Districts Not the Result of the American War—The Mexican Negotiations—Italian Politics.

Paris, Friday, March 21, 1862.

The success of the Union arms is now generally accepted here as the probable result of the conflict with the South. The fall of Fort Donelson was attended with a sudden rise in the price of silks and other articles of American trade, while certain large holders of these articles even refused to sell at any price. Others, again, bought largely, in view of a still further rise upon the reëstablishment of the Union. The American buyers were unable to convince the European houses of the danger of such hasty action, since their recommendations of caution were not entirely exempt from a suspicion of self-interest; but there are few persons in Europe capable of comprehending the immense extent of the war now engaged in in America, and they thus judge this conflict by those they have seen in Europe, in which two or three battles sufficed to terminate a campaign.

It comes out in the debates in the French Chambers that a very large proportion of the suffering in the French manufacturing districts results from the increased importations from England since the conclusion of the Cobden Treaty, and this fact serves still more to turn attention from the American question, and to fix the doctrine of non-intervention as the final policy of the French Government. The fact is, that in the Senate there is not one man now who would vote for an intervention in American affairs, while in the Deputies there are certainly not more than two who would thus vote. No question about which so much noise was made for a time ever collapsed more rapidly than did this.

The Secessionists here are now looking confidently for a success on the Potomac, and since the telegraph between Washington and New-York is temporarily suspended, they argue that no news means a defeat for the Nationals; and thus the Union people are more or less alarmed, or, to say the least, uneasy. To add to the plausibilities, Union officers on the Potomac have been sending news to their families at Paris, which they could not divulge at home, and which indicated that before this time the army of Gen. McClellan would have made a movement. We must wait, and hope.

The news has just arrived of the meeting between Gen. Prim and Gen. Doblado, and there is a general expression of satisfaction in the French circles at the prospect of an arrangement with Mexico without resorting to arms. The army people will, perhaps, not be satisfied with this result, but outside this influence there is a general feeling of relief at the prospect of avoiding ulterior measures.

The agitation which reigned for two or three weeks in the Republican party at Paris has calmed down under the rigorous measures of the Government, and a large number of the arrested individuals have been set at liberty. The leaders of the movement, however are still maintained under arrest, and will probably receive a slight punishment.

The substitute which the Emperor offered the Chamber of Deputies as a compromise on the Count Palikao difference, is likely never to be acted on, and will thus stand as a souvenir of the Emperor's backout of an awkward position.

Both the Senate and Legislature are now employed in the discussion of interior measures, totally without interest to the foreign reader.

Since the accession of the Ratazzi Ministry at Turin, the interviews between the Italian Ambassador at Paris and the French Government have become so frequent and so intimate, that the hope of a speedy solution of the Roman question is still quite active at Paris, notwithstanding the late declarations of the Government in the two Chambers in a contrary sense. This hope, however, is probably ill founded, for there appears to be no change in Italy on which to found it.

The railroad between Paris and St. Petersburgh is at last finished, and an express train has just been organized from city to city. The time will be about three days.

The week has been a cruel one for the arts, for we have to record the death of Halevy, the musical composer, Vaez, author of libretto s, and Henry Schæffer, brother of Ary Schæffer and a painter of great merit. His best known work is the "Charlotte Corday," so long in the Gallery of the Luxumbourg.

We have also had two weddings in American society. Mr. Livingston, of New-York, to Miss Riggs, of Washington, and Mr. W. B. Comstock, of New-York, to Miss Perry, of the same city.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE.

Comments of the London Journals.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECT APPRECIATED

From the London Spectator.

This American civil war, then—this awful expenditure of blood, and treasure, and energy—this mortgage placed on the wealth of the present, and on all the hopes of the future—is not to be without a result. It has cleared the path of a principle, and Abolitionism, only one year since reviled and degraded, and living, as it were, under sentence of death, without a resource save its conscience, or an ally save the God who made man, and not merely the whites, has reached the steps of the throne. On the 6th of March, a year and three days from the decree which enfranchised the last European slave, the American President announced that the policy of the Federal Government was one of emancipation. That is the clear meaning of the Message received on Thursday, let its motive be what it may. We are by no means prepared to assert that the latter is exceedingly grand. Mr. Lincoln is a lawyer and politician, and legal training, political fears, and a general want of culture, combine to prevent him from accepting the dim notions of abstract right which often crop out in his speeches, as principles of statesmanlike action. That weakness, however, does not alter the effect of his proposal, or modify the broad fact that, in spite of Southern hostility and democratic opinion, of Gen. McClellan's menaces, and the threats of the border slaveholders, the ruling chiefs of the Union have at last made up their minds that the extinction of Slavery is their first political need. The secret dread entertained by the friends of freedom, that the North would purchase the Border States by new guarantees for Slavery, is finally at an end. If the President's Message means anything, it means that the Border States are invited to declare themselves free, to accept compensation from Federal funds for their slaves, and thus to render their union with the South, as an independent Republic, a hopeless impossibility. The proposal as a measure of abolition, may be pronounced in itself timid, partial, and unsatisfactory. It leaves the slaves of the South still in bondage, and admits the right even of the Border States to retain the institution so long as a majority please. Above all, it proposes enfranchisement as a political measure, and not as a return to the right, as a national advantage, and not as a national withdrawal from sin. *Nevertheless it implies that the Union is henceforth to be free, that Slavery is to end, that no compromise involving extension will be so much as discussed. It is a mighty step in advance, one for which the American Government, surrounded as it is by almost insuperable difficulties, deserves, and will, we believe, receive the utmost credit in England, a credit none the less cordial because the measure has been proposed, not as a war manœuvre not in a spirit of vengeance, but in the hour of victory when statesmen ask moderation.*

THE SCHEME NOT IMPRACTICABLE.

From the Saturday Review.

Mr. Lincoln's proposal that the Federal Government shall contribute to the expense of emancipation is the first approximately definite indication of his general policy. The arguments by which he recommends the project are even more significant than the direct overture to the slaveholders. Congress is asked to vote funds by which the Border States may be induced to place themselves outside the frontier of Slavery; and, in his public Message, the President discreetly assumes that the reclamation of all the seceding States will follow as a natural consequence when they are finally separated from their former allies. The hopes of the Southern cotton-planters are supposed to be bound up with the maintenance of the undivided Confederacy, and Mr. Lincoln scarcely disguises the admission that their calculations of success are not altogether unreasonable. Some persons, as he says—or, in other words, all sober politicians—believe that, notwithstanding the progress of the Federal arms, the extreme South will be able to establish its independence. It might follow that the intermediate States, retaining kindred institutions, would elect to join the Federation which attracted them by the similarity of its interests and its laws. The object of the seceders would thus be fully attained, although the superiority of the Northern forces had temporarily reduced Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee to a precarious allegiance. The President conventionally takes it for granted that the Gulf States are incapable of standing alone; but the real purpose of his recommendation is to reduce them to the condition which he affects to regard as impossible. His plan, if it proves to be practicable, appears to be prudent and statesmanlike, and even if it leads to no direct result, it may prepare Northern opinion for negotiations which might otherwise disappoint the popular hopes. There is no doubt that if the war were to cease at this moment, all the regions where Slavery prevails would at once gravitate to their natural centre in the Southern Confederacy. Some of the States might perhaps be split in two by the antagonistic influences of differently situated districts; but Eastern Virginia, Western Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, and even Maryland, would sever themselves without hesitation from their uncongenial connection with the North. *It certainly seems possible that the policy of the Border States may be fundamentally altered, if they can be induced to accept compensation for the immediate or prospective manumission of their slaves.* The objection that the Government is already overburdened with debts and liabilities is not likely to interfere with the acceptance of Mr. Lincoln's proposal. It would be worth while to make almost any pecuniary sacrifice by which a single wavering State could be permanently secured to the Union. Congress will scarcely consider the difficulty of raising a few additional millions, and the money would be better spent in limiting the area of the war than in providing additional fleets and armies. It may be true that, as the President says, the campaign will soon consume a sum far exceeding any probable compensation for slaves; but, in the first instance, both causes of outlay will be in existence at the same time. The real obstacle to the transaction can only be tested by experience, for it is uncertain whether any of the Slave States will be inclined to enter on the negotiations. Three slaveholding communities are at present subjected to the power of the Federal Government, and it is probable that the insignificant State of Delaware may be willing to abolish a system which has already almost died out within its dominion. The District of Columbia, which, though it is governed by Congress, has not yet been relieved from Slavery, will furnish a still more advantageous opportunity for Mr. Lincoln's experiment. Maryland will hesitate between deep-rooted antipathy to the Government and a prudent desire to sell a kind of property which at any moment be confiscated by superior power. In the larger States, which have been partially or wholly overrun by the Federal armies, any nascent sentiment in favor of reunion will be rudely checked by the suggestion of even an amicable interference with Slavery. If the Border States consulted their own material interests, they would gladly make a bargain for the loss of their slaves; but the sentiment and passion which have been imported into the question are likely to outweigh any deliberate calculation. The breeders of human stock in Virginia may be more easily compensated than the Southern customers who frequent their negro market, because the value of the land is not, as in the cotton countries, dependent on the abundant supply of compulsory labor. As the Fugitive Slave law will never again be practically operative, the tenure by which the slaves are held in the neighborhood of the Free States will henceforth always be uncertain. Between expediency on one side, and angry prejudice on the other, it is not easy to anticipate the decision of the Border States. The plan is likely to be generally popular in the North, for the Republicans will claim the commencement of emancipation as a triumph, while the Democrats will approve of the official recognition of property in human beings.

THE MESSAGE A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

From the London Herald.

We do not believe that Congress will accept the resolution thus offered to them. But we do not think that, though rejected, it will have no effect. On the contrary, we regard its appearance at the present time as full of significance. *It is the first symptom of exhaustion. It is a sign of yielding, of despair of the object for which the nation took up arms.* Reports have been current in this country for months past, that quiet and thoughtful men throughout the Union were beginning to despond as to the issue of the contest, and to long for some terms of accommodation; but that no one dared to utter their thoughts under the reign of terror which prevails. A wish for peace was interpreted as sympathy with treason, and would have sent the utterer to Fort Lafayette or to the Boston Tombs. But this restriction has now been removed, and removed by the highest authority in the State. The President, in his own vague, blundering way, has given expression to the idea that it is desirable to terminate the war, and thousands, if we mistake not, will be found to echo that opinion. So far we anticipate a unanimous vote in Congress. But when the members proceed a further step and discuss the mode by which this desirable event may be obtained, then will come the time for diversity of opinion. Under cover of considering the President's project every man will bring forward his own. The advocates of peace, in and out of Congress, have now license to speak freely; they can, at least, say what they do not want, and they will not have much difficulty in intimating what will satisfy. And from this discussion, to which the President has, in his own favorite word, given the "initiation," we confidently anticipate that what is in so many men's hearts will find full utterance, that *the insane dream of a reconquest of the South will be exploded, that the hopelessness of a reconstruction of the old Union will be admitted, and that the independence of the South will be recognized*, and that some more reasonable scheme of boundary adjustment will be struck out than the President's suggestion for buying up slaves of the Border States.

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

From the London Times.

There is a noticeable peculiarity in the American contest which does not augur well. It is the absence of argument toward reconciliation and union. We cannot pretend to say that there is no such thing in the journals or other American publications, for it would require a hundred eyes, and those very good eyes, to read those long, innumerable, closely-printed columns of flimsy blue paper. We can only speak of the documents best known there and here—the messages, the speeches in Congress, the military manifestoes, the proclamations, and the best-written articles. Of these, we may safely say that they make no attempt to induce the restoration of the Union. The Union is now on its trial, and it has not an advocate. It holds its tongue, and leaves all to the wager of battle. It scolds, indeed, and abuses and threatens, and bullies, and blusters and brags; but it does not even attempt to show that the Southern States would consult their true interest and their glory by returning to the Union. The omission is the more remarkable because in our own Civil War there was much more argument and persuasion than hard fighting. The armies, as everybody knows, were insignificant; the battles were little more than tournaments, but the talking and preaching, the writing and arguing, were incessant. A preacher chosen for the sweetness of his delivery accompanied every flag of truce, and, while Commissioners were trying to arrange articles of peace, seven Royalist divines were pitted against seven Parliamentary, to discuss the first principles of the question. Everybody who could wield a pen had an Ireniacon, or a Plea for Peace, or a Salve for the Present Troubles, or a Persuasion to Godly Unity in hand; and, though at the time it is probable the circulation was as one-sided as the argument, yet the result showed that at the bottom there was a great desire for union, and a great readiness to sacrifice opinion, and even interest, to that common good. Now, will anybody show us a line of argument or a strain of eloquence by an American writer of reputation and standing aiming to prove that the Union is as great a benefit to the Southern States as to the Northern, and that even on the narrow ground of private interest the Secessionists are bound to lay down their arms, and assist in reconstructing the Union? President Lincoln makes a bid of a merely peculiar nature, which only tells the South, or rather the Border States, that peace is better than war, and that they had best realize while they can; but his proposal is to break up the old order of things, in at least one of its principal features, not to recommend and restore it. He seems to abandon altogether that former state of things which most people thought necessary to the commercial prosperity and political power of the United States. Moreover, the message is open to the grave charge of attempting to divide the foe. Again, the Proclamation we publish, to-day, by the Commanders of the Burnside Expedition, is in a tone rather of imperial condescension than brotherly affection or political argument. It exhorts the people of North Carolina to return to their duty much in the same language as a Nicholas would address to a body of Polish malcontents, or an Austrian General the city of Venice in revolt.

It is excusable if many on this side take a selfish, and perhaps narrow view of the question, and feel relieved at the prospect of the Union breaking up. As the Americans have been appealing now for half a century to their overpowering numbers, their physical resources, their compact organization, their irresistible strength, and their "manifest destiny," it is natural we should feel relieved to see the impending avalanche breaking into harmless fragments. The Americans themselves have raised our fears and now abate them. But why should they take themselves so gross and external an estimate of their own affairs? We can well imagine our own neighbors taking some comfort if they fancied they saw the approaching break-up of the British Constitution, or the disruption of this realm; but we should ourselves certainly meet the danger by setting forth as strongly as possible the advantages of our constitution and union to all classes and all parts of the kingdom. We should appeal to reason, to affection, and to interest, and not merely call on the loyal to help in crushing treason, or to urge misguided subjects to return to their duty. As it is, the tone of the Northern Press is just that to make the Southern population feel that their Secession is a terrible loss, not to themselves, but to the North. In fact, it is treated as a fugitive slave question. The Southern States have run away from their Northern masters, and all the powers of the law are put into force to recover the valuable property. Mr. Lincoln, indeed, goes so far as to offer a reward; at least, he intimates what expense the North will go to, if it can get back its Southern dependents. But when it is evident that their loss is immense in the Northern estimate of the crisis, it follows that Secession is a gain to the South. *No doubt, there are mutual benefits in the Union; but those supposed to be enjoyed by the South never showed so ill as they do now under the light of the Northern commentators. If we are to believe them, they are now in the case of the man whose cattle have departed in the night, whose tenants have taken a moonlight flit, or whose foreman, in his business, has set up for himself over the way.*

Nobody here can object to the utmost use of lawful means and arms against men who fired the first shot, and began the war. *The vigor with which the challenge has been met accords with all our ideas of the American character; and certainly they who strike the first blow must not complain of the consequences.* But, even if the laws themselves are silent in the clash of arms, why, too, should be the wisdom of the statesman, the philanthropy of the patriot, the graces of the sacred teacher, the good sense of the moralist,—all that in this country we usually sum up in public opinion? If only as a matter of scientific interest, we wish to know on good American authority the mutual relations of the North and the South. We have been accustomed to consider here that they are in fact a commercial unity; that the estates, the crops, and the slaves themselves, are more or less mortgaged to the Northern capitalists, who are thus, in effect, copartners and part-owners; that the wealthiest classes in the North are hence Anti-Abolitionists and disposed to sympathize with the South; that, being thus compromised in the trade and institutions of the South, the Northern capitalists do in effect, though indirectly, pay the heavy taxes imposed by the tariff; and that, in a word, there is a commercial unity as well as a Federal. Now, of course, would be the time to bring this out at length with all needful illustration, and we can imagine it telling upon all who are not past reason and persuasion. But we can see nothing in the Northern Press but the simple passion for victory and success. The South must be conquered, humbled and subjugated. The slave must be brought back, newly manacled and fettered, put on double taskwork, beaten with more stripes, and made to feel that he is a slave. Such a tone can serve no purpose but to confirm the Confederate States in the opinion that they have been the slaves of a tyrant majority, and that it was, indeed, high time to break the yoke. Grant that the tone of the South is equally fierce; we expect that; it accords with their position. They have retired to their *Mons Sacer* from the presence of a tyrant. But the use of such a tone does not accord with the position of the Federal States. If the Union is what it pretends to be, they ought to see more in sorrow than in anger the suicidal folly of their fellow-citizens in the South.

The Life of a London Journal.

From the London Star.

The disappearance of the oldest of metropolitan daily papers is an event of quite sufficient importance to merit some words of obituary. The *Morning Chronicle* ceased on yesterday an unbroken career of daily publication which had extended back for very close upon a century. In 1769 that journal made its first appearance, with William Woodfall for its editor, publisher and reporter. It passed, with varying fortunes, through all the struggles which form the history of our daily Press up to this moment—struggles against Government persecution; against encumbering taxation; against silly regulations which stood in the way of the issue of the most important intelligence; against the enormous difficulties and expenses which attended the procuring of foreign news; against public indifference, apathy, stupidity, caprice—encountered and out-lived all these diverse trials, only to sink at last when so many of the factitious obstacles once blocking the path of journalistic success had been removed by the development of science, of political wisdom, and of public enlightenment. Under the proprietorship of James Perry, the *Chronicle* had its battles to fight with Attorney-Generals, and even with the House of Lords; and the proprietor himself once suffered some incarceration by the order of the latter august body, for the contempt contained in an editorial phrase which described our Upper Chamber as an Hospital of Incurables. Perry defended himself ingeniously enough against a prosecution brought upon his head through his having reprinted the editorial declaration of another journalist, that the successor of George III. would have the noblest opportunity of becoming popular by simply introducing an entirely opposite policy of Government. But the prosecutions of Attorney-Generals did not overthrow the Press, and Government had, before long, to make a silent acknowledgment of defeat. The *Morning Chronicle* grew to be a recognized political authority. It became celebrated for its news, at a time when the obtaining of foreign intelligence involved immense expense and difficulty; and its political writing gave it influence and dignity. In truth, the readers even of the leading newspapers in the days of the *Chronicle's* prime were but a limited body. Those who know anything of the circulation of influential and popular newspapers in our day will be amused to learn that it is told as a surprising triumph of the *Chronicle*, that in 1820 its sale was at times little short of 4,000 daily. During the Reform struggle it might be fairly termed the leading paper, and it continued for many years to represent Whig politics with great ability and great influence. From Perry the management devolved upon Dr. Black, and the proprietorship fell to Mr. Clement; and from the latter the *Chronicle* passed in 1834 to Sir John Easthope. During its progress thus far it had been sustained by the pens of some of the ablest writers of their generation. Brougham had contributed to its columns, and Campbell, and Hazlitt: it had had, indirectly at least, the benefit of James Mill's advanced views and great acquirements; it published the "Sketches by Boz" of the young writer who was afterwards to become the Smollett of a purer and more genial age than that in which *Roderick Random* was produced. Charles Dickens was, as every one knows, a reporter in the gallery for the *Morning Chronicle*. Lord Campbell commenced his career in connection with the same journal. The *Chronicle* had in its day the distinction of notice by Sheridan, by Canning, by Lord Byron, in rhymes and phrases destined to outlive the subject to which they were applied.

Except for one brief period, the career of the *Chronicle*, since it passed into the hands of Sir John Easthope, was less brilliant: and in our immediate days it had, indeed, lost every gleam of brilliancy. From Sir John Easthope it passed into the ownership of the Peelite Party, and it was during this management that it recovered for a while some of its lost prestige, if it did not regain its popular influence. As the organ of so important a political party, it was looked to with interest and respect, and its leading articles were written with undeniable ability and power. Many of its contributions were penned by the late Sidney Herbert, by Mr. Monckton Milnes, and other men of political or literary influence. Its management was on the most expensive scale—indeed, some stories are told of the lavish and princely munificence sometimes displayed, which would seem incredible if one did not know them to be true. Every effort was made to obtain the earliest intelligence, and on some occasions with remarkable success. During the opening of the Crimean war, the first accounts of some of the great events appeared in the *Chronicle*; and, indeed, another fact in its career worth noticing is that its columns were the first to announce in London the French Revolution of 1848. With its Peelite connection closed its great days of ability and influence. When the leaders of the party took office it was sold to one of their adherents, Mr. Hope, who made it Peelite in politics and Puseyite in religion. Mr. Hope parted with it to Mr. Serjeant Glover, and from that date its existence became a rapid descent. It soon lost influence, circulation, dignity—it soon became remarkable, indeed, for the absence of nearly all the qualities of management which had once made it so successful. Perhaps its frequent change of ownership must almost inevitably have tended to enfeeble its influence; but there were, certainly, deficiencies of an obvious character which contributed more directly to this result. The genuine *Morning Chronicle* may be said to have become a tradition from this period. After a while the print again changed hands, and became the property of a person who, acting through others, obtained for it a sort of connection with the Government of France. It is said that a subsidy of £25,000 was allowed by the French Government for the "adhesion" of this singular organ, which devoted itself, without either ability or effect, to an advocacy of every French governmental interest. Not very long since, Count Persigny became, instead of Ambassador in London, French Minister of the Interior. This statesman had probably seen enough of England to appreciate justly the value of a subsidised organ here; and owing to his influence, it is said, the connection of the *Chronicle* and the Paris Cabinet suddenly broke off. The next change was that which transferred the expiring journal to its late proprietor, who made a desperate effort to resuscitate it by a sort of galvanizing process. He suddenly converted it into a penny paper, and tried every effort to push it into circulation. But the change, even if it ever could have availed, had come quite too late. Journals which affect aristocratic fastidiousness, and rejoice over the extinction of a penny newspaper, need not pretend to be ignorant of the fact that the fate of the *Morning Chronicle* had long been sealed—that no medicine in the world could do it good. Of late, its existence was not useful to its owner or brilliant for itself. It did not win readers, even at the reduced price; and it was not conspicuous for any of the qualities which at least deserve success. Yet no one accustomed to journalism can hear of the absolute demise, after whatever descent and decay, of a journal which once had so much influence and commanded and nurtured so much talent, without a sense of something approaching to emotion. Besides the eminent men whose names we have mentioned, the *Chronicle* had helped to introduce to distinction many brilliant writers and accomplished scholars. Mr. Shirley Brooks, the late Angus Reach, Mr. Payne Collier, were among these, and many others might be mentioned. However great its recent falling off, it would be impossible to deny that the total disappearance of the *Morning Chronicle* is a memorable event in the history of our newspaper literature.

More French Reinforcements for Mexico.

From the London Herald.

The Government has determined to send another brigade to Mexico, with its full complement. Its commander, Gen. Douay, who greatly distinguished himself both in the Crimea and in Italy, left Paris for Toulon on the 21st, where he is to embark on the *Seine* steam-transport. He is to call at Oran, and take troops on board the vessel that carries him out. The troops are to consist of two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a battalion of Chasseurs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 5, 1862.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '61 cou.	92⅝	50	Erie R. s30	36⅞
10,000	do b30	92⅝	2000	do	36⅞
1,000	Tr. 7.30 ₩ c. n. s.	99⅞	200	do s5	36⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 year c.	96⅛	550	do b15	37
500	Ohio S. 6s, '60	98	50	do b7	37
1,000	Ohio S. 5s, '65	87	100	do b10	37
10,000	Ind. State W. L.	90	100	do s60	36⅝
6,000	Mich. S. 8 w. b.	88	150	do s30	36⅝
11,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	53¾	500	Erie R. Pref. s10	61⅛
2,000	do	53⅛	24	do	61⅜
4,000	do	53⅛	50	do	61⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s	48⅛	200	do	61⅜
2,000	do	48¼	50	Hud. River R.	36⅜
60,000	do	49	90	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	61⅜
10,000	do b60	49⅛	200	Harlem Railroad	12⅜
5,000	do	49⅛	100	do	12⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	85⅜	125	Mich. Cen. R.	55
1,000	B. C. Wat'r Loan	100	50	do s60	55
500	do	101	150	do b60	55⅛
1,000	E. R. 4th M. B. e. i.	83¼	10	do	55¼
4,000	H. R. 1st Mort.	104	150	Mh. S. & N. I. G. S.	46¼
1,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. Conv. Bonds.	99	550	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	60
			[illegible]	do s30	59⅝
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. B	98	[illegible]	do s15	59
2,000	M. S. S. F. Bds.	91	[illegible]	do s30	60
4,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds. x	88⅛	[illegible]	do	60⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	87	[illegible]	do b30	60⅛
8,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	100⅜	700	Cl. & Pittsburgh R.	17
700	Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	47⅞	25	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	112¼
9,000	do	47¾	69	Gal. & Chic. R.	67⅞
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	89½	50	do s30	67⅞
20	Bank of N. America	94	100	do	67⅜
12,500	American Gold	101⅞	2150	Cleve. & Tol. R.	45⅜
5,000	do s60	101⅞	50	do s30	45¼
85,000	do	102	50	do s30	45⅜
85,000	do b60	102⅜	1100	do	45⅜
10,000	do b10	102	500	do b30	45⅜
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	99	100	do s30	45⅜
20	Penn. Coal Co	82	100	do b10	45⅜
50	Pac. Mail S. Co. s60	97¾	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	56⅛
100	do b30	98	100	do s30	55⅞
265	do	98	150	Mil. & Pr. DuCh. R.	23⅜
15	do	98⅛	250	do	24
25	do s15	98	50	do s10	23¾
50	do s10	98¼	175	do b10	24
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s60	82⅜	30	do	23¾
250	do	82⅜	15	Mi. & P. DuCh. 2d Prf.	56
200	do b30	82⅜	30	do	55⅜
1200	do	82⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, '81 coup.	92⅛	50	Pac. Mail S. Co. s60	98
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	92½	25	do s30	98
4,000	Illinois W. Loan	87⅜	400	do	98⅛
13,000	Califor'a State 7s,	85⅜	50	do b10	98⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s b60	49¼	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	82⅜
5,000	do b30	49⅜	250	Erie Railway P. b30	61⅜
1,000	do	49⅛	50	do b30	62
1,000	M. & P. duCh. 1 m.	80½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	55¼
15,000	Amer. Gold s30	102	200	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
25,000	do	102	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b30	60⅜
90,000	do s10	102	50	do b30	60⅜
250	Erie Railway.	37⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. s60	17

Monday, April 7—A. M.

The first installment of United States Notes, lawful money, under the act of February 25, was received at the United States Treasury in this City on Saturday morning, to the amount of $4,000,000, all of the denomination of $1,000, except a few thousand dollars of the denomination of $10. The latter are on the old plate of United States Notes already in circulation, with a few alterations in the face and back of the Note, to correspond with the provisions of the new Act. The plate of $1,000 is a very superb specimen of the engraver's art, the principal vignette being the head of Robert Morris, the first Treasurer of the United States after the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The paper is of superior quality to the first issue of Notes, and the size of the bill both neat and convenient. It bears the stamp of the small seal of the Treasury of the United States on the face, while on the back is engraved the provision of the law making these Notes lawful money of the United States, receivable in payment of public and private debts, and convertible into United States 6 ₩ cent. Stock of twenty years date, redeemable at the option of the Government at any time after five years. The Notes are all made payable at the Treasury of the United States in New-York, thus recognizing this City as the principal business office of this Department of the Government, which is really no more than has been practically done since the passage of the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, in which the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York is declared to be the Treasury of the United States, the same as the Department office itself at Washington. Further installments of the new Notes are expected this week, and in assorted denominations. The Notes, however, below $50 will probably be more generally employed in paying off the army in the South and West, for the convenience of making the proper change. The large Notes already received for use at this office elicited much admiration on Saturday, and they are especially welcomed as relieving the Assistant Treasurer of the inconvenience, not to say embarrassment growing out of the scarcity of the first issue of $60,000. That this large sum in fives, tens and twenties should have disappeared so quickly, and $20,000,000 of the amount, after being twice employed by the Government, (for this is about the sum left on deposit, then paid out again, and now represented by 5 ₩ cent. certificates,) excites considerable surprise; the more that it has not displaced the local State Bank Currency. Opinions differ among our banking authorities as to how far the additional $90,000,000 is likely to take the same course; but such is the confidence and popularity of the system among the people that already we hear intimation that the entire $150,000,000 will scarcely suffice for the demand. Such, however, is not the universal opinion, if we are to judge from the nervous apprehension of a few of our bank officers that the Notes may accumulate in New-York too rapidly for employment at a profitable rate of interest. The fact, however, that they are made lawful money in all payments *to* as well as *by* the Banks, must give a wide distribution to the present issue, and render the Notes of every denomination, large as well as small, extremely convenient to have about a banking-house.

The price of Gold during the week past advanced to 102 ₩ cent. This rate was fairly maintained through Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The quotation was steady at the close—102 bid, buyer a few days, and 102 asked for Monday. Exchange on London, after selling at 112½ for Saturday's mail, left off 112¼@112½ ₩ cent. The 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Certificates, 12 months to run, closed at 96½@96¾ ₩ cent. Money 6@7 ₩ cent., both at call to the Stock Brokers and on first class discounts to the Bill Brokers. The latter are enabled to place very choice short paper with the New-England Banks, as low as 5@5½ ₩ cent. The Boston and Hartford markets have for some months been easier than New-York. The Boston Banks, after selling out part of their United States Stocks early in the season, have been rather disposed to buy, of late. The Banks here hold about $1,000,000 more specie than at the close of the previous week. The average to be made up, this afternoon, will closely approach thirty-four millions. The actual count on Saturday was $34,276,000. The ordinary Loans and Discounts are slightly on the increase.

The Trade of the past week was moderately active in the way of Foreign entries and clearances. The Dry Goods movement continues moderate, rather below the same time last season. The General Foreign Merchandise entries are also below the corresponding week last year. On the other hand, the value of Domestic Produce cleared is also lighter—comparing, however, with an unusually heavy week last season. The Customs are large, under the enhanced duties, and the transfer of Tea, Coffee, &c., from the free list. Week before last, the Treasury collected about two millions in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Last week the amount taken at the Custom-house here was $979,000. To day, the interest on the old Treasury Notes of 1857-58, and on the over-due Notes of 1861 is made to cease, under the following order of the Department:

> Treasury Department, Feb. 4, 1862.
>
> Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Treasury Notes payable in one year from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved Dec. 23, 1857, and the Treasury Notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1861.
>
> Interest on Treasury Notes of the above issues will cease on the 7th day of April next by the terms of those acts respectively.

Since our last weekly review the navigation of the Hudson River has been reopened, and on Lake Erie the steam propellers are making their trips between Dunkirk and Buffalo and Cleveland and Toledo. The Chicago papers of Friday speak of pleasant weather, and the prospect of the early opening of the Straits of Mackinaw—always the most important event to the Spring trade of Chicago—but especially welcome at the present time when its Grain and Provision Stores are so crowded as to have checked receipts by rail from the interior.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $4,330,422, against $5,292,157 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,320,060, against $3,295,963 same week in March, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $684,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few weeks since, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to February 28, amounted to $74,066,000

Add five weeks since March 1	10,953,789
Total entries since July 1	[illegible]
To same date last year	[illegible]
Decrease since July 1	[illegible]

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from

July 1, 1861, to Feb. 28	$94,550,000
Add five weeks since March 1	11,970,823
Total clearances since July 1	$106,520,823
Against same date last year	94,119,000
Increased Export this season	$12,410,543

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to Feb. 28	$7,411,000
Add five weeks since March 1	3,389,000
Total since July 1	$10,800,000
Against same time, 1861	21,901,000
Decreased Specie Export	$11,101,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861.	93⅝@92⅛@92⅝
New-York Central	82¼@82⅛@82⅜
New-York and Erie	36⅞@37
Erie Preferred Shares	61@61⅜
Rock Island	55⅛@55
Michigan Guaranteed	46⅛@46
Michigan Southern	23⅛@22⅛@23
Michigan Central	55⅛@54@55
Toledo	45⅞@45⅜@46
Galena	67⅞@67⅛@67⅝
Illinois Central	63⅜@58⅛@61
Panama	ex div. 118@120
Pacific Mail	97⅛@98⅜
Missouris	51⅛@48⅜@49⅜
Tennessees	57@53@53
Hudson River	35@36⅜
Harlem Preferred	31⅛@31
Cleveland and Pittsburg	17⅛@17⅛

The suspense in regard to the pending important events of the War in Virginia and the Southwest materially influenced the Stock dealings the past week. The effect in all instances was not adverse to prices. The leading New-York Railways were sold heavily *short* by some few parties, and as freely taken up for the rise by others, leaving the price of Central ultimately as high, and Erie of both classes rather higher, than at the close of the previous week. The Western Roads, with the single exception of Illinois Central, were also as high at the close, and the Railway Share Market generally firm, after a liberal amount of business on Saturday. In Illinois Central there was a recovery of 2 ₩ cent. from the lowest depression. The chief damage to the market by the suspense referred to was to discourage some of the speculators in the Border State Stocks, and in one or more instances in United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881. The latter were supplied to the market by Bank holders until the price fell below 93 ₩ cent. The subsequent transactions were not so important in amount, and at 92½ ₩ cent. the buyers predominated, and the market left off 92⅝ ₩ cent. Meantime, a large line of these Stocks has been taken at 30@60 days' time by a prominent operator on the Street, on the confident calculation that the events of the War soon to be reported, and the increasing ease of the market for Money, backed by the better disposition abroad toward American investments, will justify much higher figures for our long 6 ₩ cents. than have recently been paid. The other private parties who had been speculating for the rise at 93@94 ₩ cent., not only sold these Stocks, but Missouris and Tennessees, until the sudden and very considerable fall attracted new buyers at the close of the week, causing a recovery of 1@1½ ₩ cent. on both descriptions. Pacific Mail shares continue to advance in favor, and were done as high as 98⅜, cash, at the close on Saturday. There is increased firmness in Panama, with fewer offers to sell since the adoption of the quarterly division of profits by the Company. The change gives much satisfaction to the stockholders. The temporary weakness in Government Stocks has partially influenced the demand for Railway Mortgages. The business of the week was lighter than usual. Nevertheless, Eries and Centrals are fully sustained in price; Hudsons and Harlems about the same as the week before; Galenas and Michigan Southerns firm. The City Bank shares continue steady, and are well held. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, whose Safety Fund Charter of 1832 expires in June, is reorganizing under the Free Banking Law as an association of the same capital, $600,000, but divided into shares of $100 each, instead of $50 each, as at present.

Among the April changes on the Stock Exchange is the establishment of a new house at No. 36 Wall-street, in the Stock and Money business, by Mr. Wm. H. Marston, late junior partner in the firm of F. P. James & Co. The latter have taken a new office under the Phenix Bank. A new Stock firm has also been constituted by Mr. I. A. Polhamius, late with Messrs. Tallmadge & Manly, and Mr. E. J. Jackson, late with Messrs. J. R. Jaffray & Sons, at No. 27 William-street.

We understand that on and after Wednesday, 9th inst., a liberal portion of the deferred claims on the Treasury, now on the calendar of the Department for settlement in twelve months' certificates of indebtedness, will be paid in United States Notes, at the option of the creditor. The proportion will probably be 20 ₩ cent., though our information is not official. In this connexion we may mention, by way of rumor, that one of our sharpest Bank

Presidents, who had been *shaving* those claims pretty extensively, rather overreached himself at the Department only a day or two before the above arrangement was made known, by insisting, as a personal favor to one who had served the Government financially, that *all* the certificates due on his claims should be issued before he left Washington. He was probably suspicious that they would fall in the market before he could get ahead of his neighbors! As it turns out, the latter will get their own share of ready cash and *his* besides.

The English mails by the Boston steamer of 22d March advise continued activity in American Stocks, as far as a supply can be had sufficient to induce daily operations. The latest quotations are:

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland	81 @ 83	
United States 5 ℔ cent., red. 1874	76 @ 77	
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	55 @ 60	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	63½ @ 64½	64
Erie shares	33 @ 34	33¾
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	53½ @ 54½	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2¼	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1867	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	80 @ 81	80½
Do. 4th M. 7 ℔ cent.	69 @ 71x.c.	
Do. 5th M. 7 ℔ cent.	70 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 81	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 80x.c.	79¼ x.c.
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	43 @ 42dis.	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	55 @ 56	55¼ ¾
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ℔ c.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. F. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., '82	87 @ 89x.c.	87½ x.c.
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	73 @ 78	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	88 @ 92	90
Do. 7 ℔ cent. S. F., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. c. b., 1876	88 @ 92	90
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	103 @105	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent, '72	98 @100	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℔ cent., conv.	86 @ 88	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent.	86 @ 88	
Do. $50 shares	40 @ 42	40½
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of March, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,665,544	Increase	£6,083
Public deposits	8,011,694	Increase	483,783
Other deposits	13,340,928	Decrease	422,790
Gov't securities	10,716,261	Decrease	492,980
Other securities	18,139,828	Decrease	140,726
Notes unemployed	10,451,435	Increase	678,525

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,870,150, being a decrease of £143,535, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,548,586, showing an increase of £521,475, when compared with the preceding return. Of the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank, the London *Daily News* reports:

"The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England took place to-day. The net profits for the half-year ending February last were £609,818, making the amount of the "Rest" on that day £3,633,827 18s. The dividend proposed by the Directors was at the rate of 4¾ ℔ cent. for the half-year. Mr. Latham, the Governor, remarked that this was an unusual dividend, as the Directors were not in the habit of splitting the ½ ℔ cent. This was done, however, 70 or 80 years ago, when the dividend was 2¾ ℔ cent., and from the year 1767 to 1781 it was 2¾. The reason for dividing so closely now consists in an alteration in the law, whereby trustees are authorized to invest in Bank stock. If a dividend so small as 4 ℔ cent. were declared, and a large sum carried over, there might be some disturbance of the proper relations between the owner of the interest for life and the owner of the remainder. It was thought best, therefore, to divide more closely than usual, leaving the "Rest" at £3,015,325 8s. The dividend as proposed was unanimously adopted. The diminution in the profits of the Bank is attributable to the reduction recently made in the amount allowed for the management of the National Debt, the establishment having received £25,000 less under this head during the half-year than hitherto, and also to the low value of money. Mr. Alderman Salomons, M. P., referred in thankful terms to the late measure respecting the transfer books, the practical effect of which is to keep them open altogether."

The following prices for Anthracite Coal have been established, by circular, by the Delaware and Hudson, and the Delaware and Lackawanna Companies:

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

	May & June.	July & Aug.	Sept. & Oct.	Nov. & Dec.
Furnace Lump	$3 30	$3 40	$3 55	$3 70
Steamer Lump	3 35	3 45	3 60	3 75
Grate	3 35	3 45	3 60	3 75
Egg	3 45	3 55	3 65	3 70
Stove	3 55	3 65	3 75	3 95
Chesnut	2 60	2 70	2 80	2 90

A drawback of ten cents per ton will be allowed from the above prices, on Grate, Egg and Stove Coal shipped from Rondout to go eastward, to ports and places on and beyond Long Island Sound.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.

	April, May & June.	July & Aug.	Sept. & Oct.	Nov. & Dec.
Lump	$3 30	$3 40	$3 55	$3 70
Steamboat	3 35	3 45	3 60	3 75
Grate or Furnace	3 35	3 50	3 60	3 75
Egg	3 40	3 50	3 65	3 80
Stove	3 55	3 65	3 75	3 95
Chesnut	2 60	2 70	2 80	2 90

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Saturday, April 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—*Nos.* 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, and 24. On Demurrer Calendar.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—*Nos.* 1507, 1333, 2097, 301, 1105, 1289, 1369, 1491, 1537, 1549, 1561, 1591, 1593, 1707, 1735, 1741, 1749, 1763, 1595, 1503. Part II.—*Nos.* 1540, 1856, 1746, 1692, 1798, 1898, 690, 418, 24, 928, 128, 1162, 1386, 1436, 1478, 1432, 1496, 1534, 118, 1302.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—*Nos.* 797, 3005, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1187, 1715, 1733, 1735, 1739, 1743, 1749, 1721, 597, 3329, 1256. Part II.—*Nos.* 1157, 3194, 3458, 3614, 3618, 3008, 3140, 3190, 3220, 1020, 1064, 888, 3496, 1318, 1256.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part I.—*Nos.* 1, 957, 958, 960, 963, 645, 910, 945, 783, 718, 974, 975, 624, 736, 615. Part II.—*Nos.* 405, 822, 611, 1814, 833, 922, 367, 284, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 761, 365.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26

FROM AMERICA.

China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger* can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3, bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T. 1860, X.

[illegible] vigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is [illegible] appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual [illegible] world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya [illegible], roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia [illegible] and is just the thing for the changes of the [illegible]. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Made by Herter, Roux, Marcotte & Co.,

SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 25th-st., near 5th-av., a very handsome assortment of Furniture, consisting of rich velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask; satin damask curtains to match, lace do., superbly carved rosewood etagere, pier glass and console table, rosewood pianoforte, superb buhl inlaid work-table, rosewood music stand, very rich China vases. Dining-room—In black walnut, elegant carved statuary, marble-top buffet, dining-room suite, covered in green reps; elegant mahogany extension table, 18 feet; oval pier mirrors, satin and lace curtains, Ball, Black & Co.'s clocks. Bedrooms—Richly carved black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, with statuary tops; do. lounges and chairs, in green morocco; reclining chairs, beds and bedding, mattresses, and other fine furniture.

ALSO.

Some very choice original oil-paintings, by Huchtenberg, Wouverman, J. F. Kensett, Thomas Doughty, Manzoni, Van Severdonck, Smets, Schmit, and others.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE,

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,

To be sold at public auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout, the parlors all in rosewood; magnificent piano-forte, rich china, silver ware, cut glass, with parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale strictly without reserve, rain or shine.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshall
Southern District Florida.

Bangs, Merwin & Co., Auctioneers.

SHELLS AND MINERALS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, offer at private sale, a large collection of shells and a cabinet of minerals, gathered, with much care, during many years, principally in Europe, and embracing very choice and scarce specimens. Also, an elegant sideboard of elaborate workmanship, inlaid with carved ivory, representing Oriental Mythology.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY A. JOURNEAY,

At salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
TUESDAY, April 8,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Velvet, tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings,
Mattings, oil-cloths, rugs, &c. Terms cash.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART—THIS DAY, AT 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 1 North William-st., a Tax Receiver's sale of a large quantity of double-barreled guns, razors, scissors, padlocks, &c.

JOHN H. HELLIER, Constable.

Also, at 11 o'clock, Sheriff's Sale—A large and general assortment of hardware, cutlery, tools, saw frames, garden implements, mallets, scales, &c., &c.

JOHN KELLY, late Sheriff.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1862.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 137 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, rosewood secretary bedstead, (Plympton's patent:) rosewood sofas, lounges, arm and parlor chairs, in hair-cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, two marble-top enameled suites, lace curtains, oak dining-room furniture, marble-top buffet, extension and side tables, chairs, china, glassware, &c. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, &c., &c. Same day at 1½ o'clock P. M., in the Store No. 90 Atlantic-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of wardrobes, tables, bedsteads, chairs, desks, mattresses, stoves, cabinet-makers' tools, hair, &c.

Miller & Kenelly, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 20th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 109 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers, $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

M. J. Bendall, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate, will be sold at public auction, by M. J. BENDALL, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the three-story brick-front house No. 337 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, known as the "New World," with the unexpired lease of the lot. Also, the bar, bar-fixtures, furniture, billiard table, glassware, oil-paintings, engravings, and other articles, late belonging to John W. Cogswell, deceased. MARY COGSWELL, Administratrix.

For further particulars, apply on the premises, or of GEORGE W. JACQUES, Office No. 86 Charlton-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, &c., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF HIRAM BARNEY, ESQ., COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, April 7, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store, No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place:

1 rosewood piano-forte, (Chickering, maker.)
1 gilt frame mirror.
87 hides (dry.)
2 bags wool.
Can be seen at public store.

Wm. M. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—On THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, by CHARLES C. WARREN, (late of the firm of Alexis Bragg & Warren,) No. 22 Cortlandt-st., one thousand cases or more of boots and shoes, embracing contributions of desirable Spring goods in great variety from nearly all the leading manufacturers of New-England, and is intended to be made

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Regular auction sales hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

M. B. Chapman, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture, at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday) April 7, at the elegant residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and black-walnut suites, mirrors, carpets, clocks, etageres, book-case, lace curtains, extension table, buffet, chairs, sofas, china, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, Brussels carpets, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, toilet sets; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

Peed & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF JOHN GRANGER, at Near Rockaway, L. I., (17 miles from New-York,) THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, 55 acres fronting on the bay, with good landing, buildings complete, in good order, modern and new. Positive sale for cash, subject to a mortgage for $2,800 at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. Roth, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS DAY, April 8, at 1½ o'clock precisely, the elegant household furniture of a first-class boarding-house, No. 128 Waverley place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, glass, China and silverware. Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Sale positive.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—Embracing the works of some of our first ancient and modern artists, many of which are in rich gilt frames. Also, very fine line engravings.

W. M. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

Benjamin Weaver, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 152 8th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee.

Daniel A. Matthews, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 294 Broadway, the entire fixtures, such as counters, tables, &c., (about 100 in all,) of a large dry goods establishment. Also, office furniture, store baskets, stoves, heaters, &c.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

A SPLENDID CHATEAU,
IN SAXONY, GERMANY, FURNISHED.
RENT, £300 PER ANNUM.

A chateau, with gardens and grounds, containing 37 large and 10 small rooms, ballroom, garden pavilion, coach houses, stables, &c., situated within half an hour's drive from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, ten minutes' drive from the station of the Bohemian Railroad, in the most lovely scenery; good trout-fishing, and shooting near; every facility for education; good provisions in the village. For further particulars apply to the owner, J. G. A. P., Post-office, Dresden, Germany.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FIFTEEN MINUTES by cars from the Hamilton-av. Ferry, a large cottage and stable, three stories; the first has from 8 to 10 rooms, attic and kitchen, situated between 4th and 5th avs. and 12th and 13th sts., running from street to street, 50 feet by 200. The house has been recently repaired and painted; a new arbor and front fence has been recently erected; trees and grapery on the premises. The present tenant has occupied the premises for the last five years. To a responsible family it will be let low for one or more years. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE OF EIGHTEEN rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—RENT ONLY $550—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 182 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. Also second floor of house No. 184 West 22d-st. Rent $250. Has a suite of parlors, kitchen and large bedroom, with closet and wardrobe, gas and croton water. Suitable for a small family only. Also a two-story cottage No. 224 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $240. Apply to A. McLean, No. 184 West 22d-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, $900; UNFURNISHED, $500; No. 5 St. Timothy-place, 52d-st., west of Broadway; brown-stone house; modern improvements; excellent neighborhood; handsome block; open view in front; convenient to cars and stages, and three minutes' walk from Central Park. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, owner, No. 54 Gold-st., or No. 115 West 34th-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $525; for lower part, $325, upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 8th-av., or No. 50 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-st., a full, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 109 East 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all the modern improvements. Rent, $650. Also, three 3-story and basement brick houses on 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., finished in the best manner throughout. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILDING No. 339 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, as a boarding-house; is in perfect order, newly painted, cleaned and repaired, and supplied with all modern improvements. The owner and family will board with a first-rate tenant. Rent low. Possession given immediately. J. O. DORR, No. 21 Jay-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 416, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $35. Inquire of A WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL-FINISHED FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, (every modern convenience;) pier and mantel mirrors, with carpets and gas fixtures, go with the house; rent low; situation 22d-st., near 7th-av. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

A LARGE HANDSOME PARLOR, AND part of back parlor, to let to a doctor, dentist, merchant tailor, or for any light business; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 95 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE FRONT, ENGlish basement house, No. 48 West 12th-st.; rent $1,000 per annum; can be seen Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 9 till 5 o'clock. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 36 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 264 Grand-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—free to May 1, the four story brown-stone houses, No. 55 East 28th-st., and No. 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M., or as per bills.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small, respectable family. Rent $360 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., in grocery. Possession immediately, if wanted.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST. Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET LOW—THE CAPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 107 and 108 West-st. It is well calculated for a flour, grocery, or provision business. Inquire of SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., its present occupants.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. McKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 122 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having all the modern improvements—Croton water, bath-room, &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, high basement, No. 27 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place; rent $600. Apply to BENJ. V. MORSE, No. 845 Broadway.

TO LET—A CORNER HOUSE ON FIFTH-AV., below 30th-st., a first-class 4-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST., near 5th-av. Apply to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, three or four rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Rooms furnished or unfurnished; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. A good table. House located in 6th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Ready by first of May. Address G. M. TURNER, Box No. 1,516 Post-office.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR, on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, as another room can be added if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 14 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. No moving on 1st of May.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, references exchanged, at No. 16 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board at No. 99 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from the 1st of May next. References given and required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN BE OBtained at No. 38 University-place, with partial or full board.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 102 Henry-st. Situation is desirable, within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., one door from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN—IN THE NEIGHborhood of Washington-square; pleasant, well-furnished rooms; two gentlemen can be accommodated with large front rooms, with all the modern improvements; price from $10 to $12 for two; dinner at 6; references unexceptionable. Address an answer to J. E. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife would like a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with board in a small private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Location west side of Broadway. No moving first of May. Address S. J. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady in a private family either in New-York or Brooklyn, where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. A note addressed to B. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c., will meet with attention.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with gas and good board, in a genteel, respectable family. Apply at No. 567 Broome-st., between Hudson and Varick sts. References exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, plain and quiet, have a room to let with full or partial board, to one or two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 129 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, ONE LARGE room, with board. Terms moderate. Location below 4th-st. Private family preferred. All necessary reference given. Address H., Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 79 COLUMbia-st., an elegant suite of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT PEACH LAKE, Westchester County, N. Y., near Croton Falls, and accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The house is new and situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots in the country, with pleasant drives and good fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity. The rooms are large and airy, and may be engaged in suites or otherwise, at reasonable rates. The grounds are ample with a large grove adjoining, and suitable buildings for horses, carriages, etc. For particulars inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. C. Collamore & Co., No. 479 Broadway; or BOKER & VAIL, No. 268 Washington-st., or of T. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near Fort Washington preferred, for one or two gentlemen and their wives, from May until October; plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit desired. References exchanged. Address C. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, means of access, and full particulars in regard to accommodations.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINGLE OR SUITES of rooms; the location is not surpassed on the Hudson for fine scenery and river view; the house is now ready for the season. Terms moderate. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED—AT ANY PLACE BETWEEN Greenwich and Westport, for a small family, where they can be well provided for. Address J. L., Box No. 1,372 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,

From $25 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any other in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.

SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$1,500.—A MERCHANT OF MUCH EXPERIence wishes to purchase a reliable cash business, either mercantile or manufacturing, that will pay well and bear the closest investigation; no other, or agents, will be noticed; might join a party of the best reputation. Address, to-day, GOLD, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN MAIL—A CERTIFICATE, No. 2810, for 110 shares of Panama Railroad Company stock, in the name of David Watkinson, Hartford, Conn. Transfer has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, YESTERDAY, BEtween 4 and 6 o'clock, a GOLD LEPINE WATCH, having on the outside the name of Mary engraved. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same with GEO. FARMER, at Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
Coal Oil, Benzine, Burning Fluid, Coal Oil Lamps and Lamp Materials.
DEALER IN
Alcohol, Crude Petroleum, &c. Refined Oil packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—A FURnished country house situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, in Ulster County, midway between Kingston and Saugerties, and nearly opposite to Barrytown, Dutchess County. Access to and from the City by railroad and steamboat, is easy and convenient. Attached to the house is an excellent garden with barn, stable, outbuildings, &c. The neighborhood is entirely healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. It will be let for the Summer on moderate terms; immediate possession will be given. For further particulars, apply to

G. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISland, an elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay; for fishing and bathing, unsurpassed; grounds tastefully arranged; fruits of all kinds in abundance; an excellent garden, carriage, barn, bathing-house and other outbuildings, in complete order, with 80 acres land. If rented, the whole or any number of acres, as desired; within 1 hour, by railroad from City, and ¾ mile of Richmond Valley Depôt. For particulars, apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, Rossville, S. I., or E. R. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing; communication by boat 45 minutes from Peck-slip, and by Flushing Railroad almost hourly. The house is 41x35 feet, two stories and attic, containing 13 rooms; excellent carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled) and bath-house, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; fine vegetable garden; extensive view of East River and Long Island Sound. Apply at or address No. 61 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET—A NICE SNUG COTTAGE, WITH three acres of land, situated on the road leading from Piermont to Nyack, in the County of Rockland, about one mile from Piermont; contains ten rooms, with barn, stable, etc., fine river view, good water, plenty of fine fruit, good garden. Stage passing the door to meet all the trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Rent $200. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Piermont, of J. M. DEDERER.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED ON the east bank of the Hudson River, about 40 miles from the City, and less than five minutes' walk from a station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and beautifully situated, with a fine view of the Hudson of 20 miles in extent, fine fruit and shade trees, good water, ice-house filled, &c., &c. For further information apply to JOHN W. CRUGER, at James Myers & Co.'s, No. 328 Broadway.

TO LET IN STRATFORD, CONN.—A GOOD and pleasantly situated house, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad station, on the main street; it contains eleven rooms and a convenient kitchen; there is about 1½ acres of land; has an excellent garden and variety of fruit, and a good stable. Inquire in Stratford of D. P. JUDSON, Esq., or in New-York of C. H. BOOTH, No. 306 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertizer offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Rye, Westchester County, an elegant house, with six acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; location high and healthy; fine view of the Sound; good garden and plenty of fruit; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; house half a mile from railroad station. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or to the Postmaster at Rye.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late Abel T. Anderson, known as "Woody Crest," near the High Bridge, in Westchester County. The grounds comprise about 20 acres. The place is easy of access from the City by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars, inquire of THEODORE HINSDALE, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, ON THE Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from depôt, a large double house, in perfect order; 2½ stories, with extensions, cupola, piazza, &c.; 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and necessary out-buildings; price, $3,200. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars, apply at 151 East 13th-st.

TO LET—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF Rahway, a modern built house with ten rooms and kitchen; the house has gas throughout; attached is a splendid garden containing a variety of choice fruit; stable to let with the above if desired. Inquire of J. C. RUNKLE, No. 28 Broadway.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold, on moderate terms, a cottage of eleven rooms, with nearly two acres of garden, plantation, walks, &c.; within a few minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. For particulars apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on the Hudson River.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated at Fordham, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and steamboat; house contains 12 rooms; the ground is stocked with the best of fruits in abundance; a good barn and excellent well of water on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES BERRIAN, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 4 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT TWO-STORY STONE house, with a large garden, lawn, &c.; beautifully situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, containing all modern improvements; will be let very low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a large house, barn and 3¼ acres; plenty of apples, pears and other fruits in season; large shade trees, good garden, handsome lawn, fine view of the river, on the turnpike, and only a few moments' walk from depôt. Will be sold on reasonable terms.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the depôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to

HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE MILE FROM Rye Depôt, 25 miles from New-York; a neat cottage, in perfect order, with about two acres of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded. Good garden and plenty of fruit.

BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st. (Jauncey-court.)

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FINE country residence—from 18 to 40 acres—with fine house, large barns, carriage-house, &c. Place well stocked with choice fruit. About three-quarters of a mile from depôt. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, containing 11 rooms, situated in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, within 8 minutes' walk of the depôt. Apply to HORACE PIERSON, near the depôt, or the subscriber, W. S. BALDWIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-story double brick dwelling-house, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W. B. MEEKER, at the Bank of New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to [illegible] Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL, [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ASTORIA—FRANKLIN-ST.
GOTHIC COTTAGE.
Eleven rooms, garret, cellar, good closet room; garden and fruit; gas, range and boiler; furnace; stationary tubs; good well.
Rent, $350. For Sale, $5,000.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TO LET, ON ACCOUNT of the present tenant going to England, a double two-story cottage, consisting of eight rooms, with a good garden in high condition, with all sorts of fruit trees. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHAL'S Morrisania Exchange, corner 5th-st.

MUST BE SOLD—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, SIX lots, barn, fruits, &c.; cost $3,500; price, $1,800; on Harlem Railroad, near Tremont Depôt; easy of access to the City. G. W. DITCHETT, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., brown-stone building, second floor. Terms easy.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE HARLEM Railroad depôt, and next to brick store, a dwelling containing 8 rooms and cellar; rent $200. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUble two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2¼ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A four-story basement and under-cellar brick house, north side of 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20.10x48, lot 100.5, at $9,000—no less. Terms very easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st. N. B.—This house and lot was sold by the above-named brokers, five years ago, for $11,000.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 79 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE FOR THE TIMES, IN VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn, house and 12 lots, with greenhouse, icehouse, and large variety of fruits and flowers, well suited for a florist or gentleman's residence; would exchange for a small house, well located and unincumbered. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague-st., over Mechanics' Bank.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill., large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front four-story house and lot, No. 88 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot about 22 feet; possession may be had immediately and furniture if required. Apply on the premises or at No. 447 Broome-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 60 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., A FARM containing 15 acres of good land, near the centre of the village.

Also, a cottage very desirably located. Communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad. For particulars, inquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st., or SAMUEL P. SHADBOLT, Huntington.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, TO RENT OR work on shares, a farm of from 40 to 100 acres, in good condition, with stock and farming tools on the place sufficient to work it, or to take charge of a good farm on a salary, by an experienced American farmer. Can give good reference. Address FARMER, care of F. C. Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 150 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, LOW RENT high basement, three-story dwelling, large extension usual improvements, convenient to City rails, desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn; furniture good, and well adapted to house; rent $600. Apply at present, at No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHARLES CARTER.

TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments on first floor of No. 1,218 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., well adapted for a professional gentleman or small private family, wishing all the conveniences for housekeeping in a first-class house and neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale or to lease for a term of years, near 25th-st. The house is four stories, high stoop, brown-stone front, elegantly furnished. Inquire of L. SPRING, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300; is brown stone, contains modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at 121 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. [illegible] st., [illegible] Apply to GEO. JONES, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELIGIBLE FOR a boys' school, between 20th and 34th sts., [illegible] ton and 6th avs. Address "BOYS' SCHOOL," Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating location, price, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OR [illegible] partly furnished, moderate size, above 23d-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address F., Box No. 3,158 Post-office.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. [illegible] Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, [illegible] assortment of

Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y. Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct [illegible] furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, [illegible] ter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new [illegible]

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, [illegible] patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, [illegible] numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and [illegible] A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP. THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE [illegible] Raises from all depths; forces to all distances [illegible] easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze [illegible] success, and no equal. Prices reduced. [illegible] free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT [illegible] cylinders, two feet stroke, 15-horse power [illegible] 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, [illegible] feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order [illegible] a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter [illegible] 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power [illegible] ply at No. 224 South-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR" has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the [illegible] in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he [illegible] Tarrytown and its vicinity [illegible] of on reasonable and [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RIVALS—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Saturday, states that cannonading had been heard all the morning in the direction of Yorktown. A rumor was current that the place had been burnt, but it was not generally credited. A later dispatch, received by way of Washington, states that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the headquarters of our army was within five miles of Yorktown. The cannonading spoken of had been apparently without effect on either side.

A dispatch from Gen. WOOL to the Secretary of War, dated Saturday afternoon, also announces that firing had been heard in the direction of Yorktown. The General further states that all is going on smoothly, and that he does not believe the army of the Potomac will find many troops to contend with. He has learned that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* was on the dry-dock at Norfolk, loaded with coal, and that she was to come out of the dock Saturday with two more large guns on board, one of them of heavy calibre.

We occasionally receive an intimation from the rebels of the nature of the movements now going on in Southern Tennessee, in the vicinity of Corinth and the other positions of the rebels in the Gulf States. A dispatch from Memphis to the Mobile *Advertiser* announces that Gen. BUELL's army had arrived at Savanna, and that there had been brisk skirmishing preparatory to the great struggle.

Later intelligence from the scene of Gen. BURNSIDE's operations is received, by way of Fortress Monroe. It was reported at Newbern that the rebel commander had ordered Gen. BURNSIDE to evacuate that city within six days, and that he had returned answer that he would meet the rebel commander at Goldsboro and Raleigh. Extensive preparations for the siege of Fort Macon were in progress, and already several shells had been thrown into the works.

From Gen. BANKS' Department we learn that detached parties of the rebels were still in the vicinity of Edenburg. On Friday they unmasked a battery upon our right wing near the town; but they were shelled out in short order. Our advance batteries command all the elevations beyond Stony Creek, and are unassailable by the enemy. The position was selected by Gen. BANKS under a hot fire of the enemy. There is a rumor that part of the rebel JACKSON's force have refused to serve him longer, and have intrenched themselves in Page and Rockingham Counties, and defied him.

By way of Washington we have important news from the Mississippi River. A dispatch to the Secretary of War states that, on Friday night, the gunboat *Carondelet* succeeded in running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries at Island No. 10, and joined Gen. POPE's forces. She will doubtless be made available in shelling out the rebel batteries on the opposite side of the river, preparatory to a crossing of a portion of Gen. POPE's command.

A rebel dispatch from Mobile announces that two thousand of Gen. BUTLER's force landed on Wednesday at Biloxi, Miss., and severed the telegraphic communication between New-Orleans and Mobile.

We have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 4th inst., and from Jacksonville, Fla., to the 1st, by the arrival at this port of the steam-transport *Atlantic*. Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, late in command at Port Royal, came as a passenger. The news from Port Royal is not important. From Jacksonville, we learn that the rebels were threatening an attack upon that place, but that Gen. WRIGHT, who is in command of the Union forces there, was confident of his abillty to sustain himself, and protect the town and its inhabitants.

The storeship *Supply* arrived at this port Saturday, from Warsaw Sound, below Savannah, on the 29th ult. Everything at that time was in readiness for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, and on the 30th heavy cannonading was heard in that direction. It was reported that the residents of Savannah had advanced their offer for the release of the beleagured garrison to $100,000.

The troops ordered to Kansas some time since for the "Lane Expedition," are now being sent to other and more active fields of operation. For some weeks they had been collected at Fort Scott, but at last accounts they had been divided into nearly equal portions, to reinforce Gen. CANBY, in New-Mexico, and Gen. CURTIS, at Pea Ridge.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 18th ult., which we have received with other Southern papers, argues that the *Merrimac* should be sent out to follow up its first blow, break the blockade and sink the whole Yankee navy. The little *Monitor* is evidently deemed a troublesome customer. The *Dispatch* says: "The *Monitor* must be disposed of in some way or other. If our fertility of contrivance and resources is equal to that of the Yankees, there is no impossibility in accomplishing that object." The *Dispatch* is furious over "the disasters of Hatteras, Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Fernandina and Newbern," and says "they present a catalogue of blunders and defaults that would under experienced military governments be fatal to all by whom they were committed." The *Dispatch* speaks of a telegraph dispatch received at Richmond representing that "*two* thousand Confederates were about to bag *three* thousand Federals," and thinks "such an achievement would compensate for the abandonment of the fortifications below the town;" adding sadly, however, "But the telegrapher has not yet finished the job. Can't it hurry up?" Superintendent WM. N. BRAGG advertises for "10,000 sills, delivered on the line of the road between Richmond and Aquia Creek," and "wanted immediately." The Savannah correspondent of the *Dispatch* (March 14) complains that the military draft has crippled manufacturing establishments to such an extent that they "cannot carry on the almost essential business of the Government." This correspondent says that the defences of Savannah extend from the Savannah River north of the city to the Louisville road, thus finishing the circuit of earthworks extending from river to river.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Savanna, Tenn., April 1, states that the rebel advanced camps at Corinth, where BEAUREGARD is in command, are within six miles of our advance from Pittsburgh Landing, and that there is but five miles between the pickets of the respective forces at Purdy, where the rebels have four or five regiments, and at Crump's Landing. The rebels claim a force of one hundred thousand, all told. On Sunday last, one division of Gen. BUELL's army was within a day's march of Savanna. Reports were in circulation, that immediately upon Gen. HALLECK's assuming command in person, four or five *corps d'armée* would be organized, with GRANT, SMITH, WALLACE, BUELL and McCLERNAND, as commanders. There was now and then a little skirmishing with the rebel batteries at Eastport, Miss. A telegraph to Nashville was in course of construction. A gentleman who reached New-Albany, Ind., on Tuesday last, also makes some highly interesting statements regarding the position of affairs up the Tennessee. He states that on the evening of March 29, the advance of Gen. BUELL's army arrived on the Tennessee, opposite Savanna, and commenced crossing the river on Sunday morning, thus forming a junction with GRANT. Gen. GRANT, in the early part of last week, sent a force to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which they accomplished, tearing up ten miles of the track, and thus breaking the connections between the rebel lines. But before Saturday morning the rebels had repaired the track and restored connection between their lines, and were constantly receiving reinforcements of men and munitions *viâ* this road at Corinth. The enemy are said by scouts to be strongly fortified at Corinth, and among the hills for sixteen or eighteen miles toward the National camps at Pittsburgh Landing. Their available force is believed to be from 75,000 to 80,000 men. The united forces of Gens. BUELL and GRANT are sufficient to meet and conquer this large army of rebels, and the National supply of artillery is superior both in calibre and the number of pieces to that of the enemy. A battle is imminent, and the best-informed say that it cannot be delayed longer than Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and that it might occur at any moment after the National troops had commenced their movement toward Corinth, which was to have been begun on Monday last.

A gentleman who arrived at Cairo on April 3, from the Cumberland, represents the secession element as rampant in that region. Since the withdrawal of the National troops, increased surveillance and violence has been exhibited on every hand, and the rebels are inaugurating a system of guerilla warfare exceedingly annoying to the few remaining troops. Union men are again subjected to persecution, and have been compelled to take to the forests and swamps to avoid it. The Confederates are jubilant, and threaten to raise forces to attack our troops in the rear. They think they are able to retake Paducah, and even talk of visiting Cairo, while Gen. GRANT is paying his respects to Corinth.

The first conviction under the order of Secretary STANTON, relative to the publication of dangerous war news, is that of EDMUND ELLIS, publisher of the Boone County (Mo.) *Standard*, as announced in our Washington dispatches. ELLIS is sentenced to be placed and kept outside the lines of Missouri during the war, and all his material is confiscated.

The Bremen bark *Washington*, Capt. WENCHE, which arrived here Saturday, reports that on the 27th ult., in latitude 38° 53′, longitude 36° 3′, she saw a side-wheel steamship, painted black, showing the American ensign at her peak. On her foremast she had a red flag, with another red one below, and a red pendant beneath; she appeared to be one of the Charleston or Savannah line of steamers. Capt. WENCHE thought it might be the *Nashville* privateer. She was spoken but did not reply.

The Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* gives currency to a rumor that Dr. FINLAY, late Surgeon-General of the Army, has been sent to Fort Warren.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Saturrday, very little business of importance was done. A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the Usury laws, was presented. The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was passed. The bill to appropriate money to pay the National Government the State's quota of the General Tax, was ordered to a third reading. The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

In the Assembly a large amount of routine business was gone through with. The bill to suppress Concert saloons was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. Among the bills reported favorably, was the one to authorize the payment of interest on protested Canal drafts, and the one to authorize the building of wharves, basin, &c.. in front of the Twelfth Ward in Brooklyn. A bill to authorize incorporated companies, formed to navigate lakes and rivers, to charter any vessel for the use of the United States, and a bill to provide military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State, were reported from the Military Committee and made the special order for Monday. A report in favor of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, so as to allow the passage of gunboats, and recommending that the attention of Congress be called to the subject, was made from the Canal Committee, and made a special order for Tuesday. The bill to allow aliens to hold real estate was killed. The Supply bill was then debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated March 12, states that a British steamer of 1,500 tons was in port, loaded with a valuable cargo, estimated at $1,000,000, part of which was brought from England. She was ready to leave for the South, intending to run the blockade.

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads, some 1,500 different schemes for sinking, or otherwise disposing of the *Merrimac*, have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

Hon. Judge HUTTON, Judge of Franklin County from 1851 to 1856, died at Malone, on April 1. He was about fifty years of age.

The fire in the locomotive house of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in Detroit, Mich., was not so serious as was at first reported. Fourteen engines were in the building at the time, but five of them were got out uninjured. The remaining nine were injured to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000. The damage to the building will amount to $15,000. This is entirely covered by insurance, and it is supposed that that to the locomotives is also.

Col. EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, a Missouri rebel, whose brother is Governor of Kentucky, and who was convicted of violation of his parole and sentenced to be shot, has been respited by the President.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the Hackley contract injunction, or the return to the order therein, was postponed until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., on account of Mr. HACKLEY's present illness.

The Stock market recovered from the dullness of the previous day on Saturday, and closed firm in the afternoon—Gold, 102 ₩ cent.; Exchange, 112¼@112½ ₩ cent.

Business was impeded by the rain storm on Saturday. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers. Cotton was in demand. Sugars were active and buoyant. Provisions were less freely purchased, at essentially unchanged rates. Coffee, Hay, Fish, Molasses, Tallow, Wool and Whisky were in moderate request. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were rather more sought after, and were dearer. The freight engagements were limited, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

The Pending Battles.

The two great National armies—the Army of the East and the Army of the West—are now in the situation promised by Gen. McCLELLAN in his address to the soldiers of the Potomac—"*face to face with the rebels;*" and it is evident that it cannot be long before they meet the rebellious foe "*on the decisive battle-field.*" In the East, the late Army of the Potomac—a host greater than that of either of the belligerents at Waterloo—and under commanders of approved loyalty, skill and courage,—is moving upon the strong places and key positions of the audacious enemy who, for over a year, has stood before the Capital defying the National power and insulting the flag of the Union. At any hour the telegraphic wire may tremble with news grander and more momentous than it has ever yet borne since lightning was used as an agency for transmitting thought. When it photographs before us the scenes of the great day and the great field—a day and a field upon which will be decided the fate of this Satanic revolt—we shall see not merely legions of men, and miles of steel, and an hundred parks of artillery in collision, but principles and ideas greater and more enduring than these, contending for the supremacy. Our army is strong, not merely in numbers and equipment, but in courage, and in having a just quarrel. The enemy is inspired only by the lust of Slavery, and stimulated by desperation. We have met him this year already on twenty fields; we have fought him, with the odds in his favor, at Newbern, and at Winchester, and at Pea Ridge; we have conquered him behind intrenchments at Donelson and at Roanoke. In no instance has he stood the onset of our columns, or the contact of the bayonet. In every case he has given way before the invincible men of the North and the great flag of the Republic. With this prestige on our side, our troops now advance to meet him in general battle; and, if he dare to face us at all on either of the lines, East or West, on which he is now showing fight, like results must inevitably, under Providence, crown our arms. There are rumors, however, and they are likely enough to be correct, that, as our various Eastern *corps d'armée* advance southward, the rebels are preparing to flee from Virginia altogether. They see, not only that their late boasts of conquering the North, are false and futile, but that they are unable, even with all their forces concentrated and planted behind intrenchments, to make a successful resistance to our army. They think that by retiring Westward and Southward, our army will be unable to follow them among the mountains of the West, and into the alligator swamps and under the hot Summer sun of the Gulf States. In making this confession, and in acting upon it, they virtually give up the whole contest; for, with our army advanced to the line of the warm States, and with our seaboard navy and army acting on the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and our river navy and our Western army acting on their lines, a residence for the rebels in the everglades and alligator swamps would be as fatal as for us. If, moreover, they really mean to leave Virginia without giving battle, it would be well for them to be in haste.

In the Southwest the contest is hardly less imminent than it is in the East. The forces on either side there are equally strong as in the East; and they are both inspired by the same purposes and resolves. Our soldiers on the Tennessee—though it is hardly half a year since most of them left the plow and the workshop—are already veterans. They have, during the bygone Winter, marched over more than a hundred and fifty miles, in latitude, of the enemy's country, and he has everywhere fallen or fled before them. On the new rebel Southwestern line, from Corinth to Memphis, the whole force that can be enlisted by fair means or by foul, (beyond those now in Virginia, and acting as Home Guards,) are concentrated. There are the ablest rebel Generals, and there is the strongest natural line of defence. The stake is the Mississippi Valley—rather it is JEFF. DAVIS' throne. But there, too, is a National army stronger, in every sense, than the enemy, greater than either belligerent at Waterloo, and every regiment equal in heroism to NAPOLEON's Old Guard. It is now "face to face with the rebels." If, simultaneously with the late Army of the Potomac, our Army of the Tennessee measures swords with the enemy, the result, we undoubtingly believe, will be in both cases a triumph that will be decisive and final for the rebellion.

Foreign writers and statesmen, ignorant of the scope and conditions of this war, argue that even if these rebel armies in Virginia and in the Southwest are defeated, we will still have to meet and fight hostile armies and populations in every other rebel State. They interpret Mr. LINCOLN's late emancipation message to mean that we are merely fighting for boundaries—for the Border States—and that when these are settled, the "South proper" will be allowed to set up a Government for itself. This is a misconception. *The battles that decide the fate of the Border States decide also the fate of the Gulf States—of all the rebel States.* The fighting men, the great bulk of them, from all the seceded States, are now in these two armies, and other formidable armies cannot possibly be raised in the South. The overthrow of the two rebel armies, which our two armies now confront, must virtually end the rebellion, in its military aspect. The hours now are big with vital issues. And the week is not likely to pass away without events which will rejoice the heart of the nation.

The Evidences of Southern Civilization.

The King of Dahomey ornaments his palace with the skulls of his enemies. The ruler of the new Dahomey, which is striving to erect itself into a nationality at the South, has not yet progressed so far into barbarism as this, but the custom appears not to have been unknown or unpracticed among those of his subjects who whiled away their time for some months back about Manassas and Centreville. The tale was too horrid for belief at first, and though we never exactly agreed with some of the English papers in their opinion that the rebels had carried on the war like a high-minded and civilized people, yet we could hardly believe that any human being, who was not an acknowledged savage, would be guilty of taking the skulls of fallen foes for ornaments, making castinets out of their ribs and spurs out of their jaw-bones—and there are those in our community to whom the whole story is still only an enormous *canard*. "It is not possible," they say, "that such things can be. The rebels were our brothers, living in peace and amity with us little more than a year ago, and is it to be supposed that they should so soon have lost all feelings of kindliness, so soon have degenerated from our boasted American civilization so far as to be guilty of such deeds as these?" And we see that even Dr. BELLOWS disposed of the matter by saying that there were doubtless barbarians in both armies, and that the Virginians with whom he had conversed expressed the greatest horror at such atrocities. We doubt not that this is so. We know that there are among our lower classes at the North men whom vice and crime have brutalized, and who, in the license of war, would show themselves barbarians. And yet, from all the evidence that has come to our knowledge, we protest against any such equalization of the two armies. We believe that when the story of the time comes to be written, the impartial historian will be compelled to admit that in all the elements of civilization, in patient endurance and firm courage on the battle-field, and in kindness and gentleness and true nobility toward those whom the fortune of war placed in their power, the Union troops were immeasurably the superiors of the rebels. For cruelty, for malignity, for use of both hand and tongue for evil, for deeds of atrocity and barbarity, the rebels, on the whole, will easily bear off the palm.

Not only does the evidence of such acts on their part already abound in over measure, but all the analogies show that this would be so. Ignorance is the fruitful mother of all such deeds. Need we go to the figures of the census to show which army would be most ignorant? If one white man in five in South Carolina could not read and write, while only one in over two hundred is so ignorant in Massachusetts, what wonder that in Massachusetts regiments every one of the soldiers should sign his name to the pay-roll, and the South Carolinians should mainly make their mark. So with the other States; and we doubt not that it would be found that the standard of education was lowest of the low in that Georgia regiment who were guilty of the atrocity committed upon the remains of Major BALLOU, of the Second Rhode Island.

And we can never forget that the rebels have lived under a social system which hugged to its bosom the "twin relic of barbarism," with all its nameless cruelties and atrocities, and many of them must have become familiar with barbarities of which we have only read in books. Such a system of itself could never fail to barbarize the people. And when upon such a people is brought the forcing heat of a civil war, how could any other result be expected than the sudden starting into new and ranker and more monstrous growth of all those dark plants of evil for which Slavery is so fertile a soil? If the cowardly and brutal act of PRESTON S. BROOKS was glorified throughout the South, if the F. F. V.'s tanned the skin of JOHN BROWN's son and afterwards set up the ghastly remains in the Medical College at Winchester, with the inscription, "JOHN BROWN's son—thus always with Abolitionists;" thus desecrating the halls of science by gratifying spite at the expense of all decency—if such things are done in time of peace, what could we expect in time of civil war? If such thing are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

And to all these tendencies we have to add the powerful assistance of a brutalized Press. One can hardly read an article from a Southern paper which does not directly appeal to the fiercer passions, and strive to stimulate their fire. Not to speak of the infamous falsehoods which have filled their columns, attributing to us motives and purposes, which of themselves would stir up an ignorant people to frenzy against us, they have continuously and directly excited to the greatest bloodthirstiness, and, with tongues "set on fire of hell," they have cultivated malignity, and rolled cruelty as a sweet morsel under them—a terrible cultivation, which has brought forth terrible fruits, and of which the end is not yet seen—hardly the beginning.

And, alas, there has seemed to be but little opposition to these evil tendencies in one quarter, from which we should naturally hope much. The influence of the women has not been so humanizing as we should have expected. Slavery and secession, which have made devils of so many men, seem to have made furies of the women. The letters to soldiers, gathered up by our victorious troops from Virginia to Missouri, tell a sad story in this respect. While there are many which breathe of home and affection, and the softening influences for which we have learned to look to woman, yet there is another and a large class, which breathe forth only "threatenings and slaughter." What good influence can come from a woman who hopes her lover will fetch her "Linken's skaalp," or who, acknowledging the receipt of a letter written in blood, only regrets that it was not Yankee blood. And everywhere that our forces penetrate, they report that the women are worse than the men, relying upon their sex to protect them from the results of acts of, to say the least, rudeness and indecency. And what can be expected, when women urge men to evil instead of away from it?

We do not anticipate a change for the better in this direction at present. On the contrary, with the more contracted limits and the waning fortunes of the rebellion, we look to see yet more terrible developments of these evil things, for the force of desperation will be added to the tendencies which have already wrought such dreadful results. We must be prepared for this, and nerve ourselves to meet it. And instead of being appalled by the ferocity of our foes, it must only make us hold more firmly to our purpose. We must not allow it to make us forget that we are, nevertheless, their brothers, and we must be made more earnest to overcome evil with good, and upon the ruins of that social system, which the war was intended by its authors to protect and perpetuate, but which it will inevitably destroy, to build up a truer, more humane, sweeter and nobler civilization.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—The session of the State Legislature is drawing to a close. Both Houses will probably adjourn the last of next week. According to present appearances, nearly all the bills of public importance will have received attention and deliberate action. Thus far, the session has been entirely free from the influences and corruptions by which former Legislatures have been disgraced.

The Health bill will come up in the Assembly early this week, for its final reading. No doubt is entertained of its passage by a decisive vote. It will have the most important consequences upon the health and cleanliness of our City, and will, if due care be taken by the Governor in selecting the officers who are to carry it into effect, vindicate itself, by its practical results, as thoroughly as the Metropolitan Police bill has already done. The only objections that are urged against it come from partisan sources, and are based upon considerations purely partisan in their character. The day has gone by, for the present at all events, when such motives can outweigh reasons based on the public good.

There are several other bills of considerable importance to this City, which we trust will receive attention. One relates to the assessments for street openings, which is imperatively demanded to arrest abuses which have reached an enormous magnitude. Another is the bill to regulate the Corporation advertising by confining it to three or four papers having the largest circulation,—and to reduce the expense of Public Printing by requiring it to be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. A very important bill, reducing the emoluments of the Sheriff, County Clerk and Chamberlain, is also ready for immediate action and should receive it.

It is not probable that anything can be done to make any material amendments in the Charter,—certainly none that contemplate the transfer of political power from one party to another. The Republicans lack six or eight of a majority in the Assembly, and the Union men proper, who hold the balance of power, are very careful to do nothing which shall put power into Republican hands. Their relations with the Democrats proper are much more marked and tolerant.

THE ANTI-MEXICAN COALITION.—The few peaceful indications we have been receiving from Mexico are deceptive. The French Government declines to recognize the validity of the preliminaries arranged by Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO, and is hurrying forward reinforcements, obviously with the design of carrying the war into the interior before midsummer shall render the coast untenable. We do not learn that Spain has strengthened its contingent, or that it has consented to disregard the negotiations of Gen. PRIM. It is quite possible, indeed, that the Spanish army may be withdrawn from Mexico. The understanding between the Tuileries and the Escurial is not at this moment entirely cordial. The Emperor is pressing the old claim for indemnity arising out of the French expedition into Spain, in 1823; a claim, the injustice of which is vehemently urged by the most conservative and judicious of Spanish statesmen. It is hard to pay a Bonaparte debt due to a Bourbon; and still harder to pay for an act of violent and unsolicited intervention, which held the Spanish people back twenty years from the career of prosperity and progress upon which they have since entered. The sudden pressure for this money, prompted by the poverty of the French treasury, must seriously disturb the relations of the two countries, and may lead to a dissolution of their anti-Mexican alliance. It is needless to say, this result is of all things most desirable.

FITZJAMES O'BRIEN.—The death of this gallant young gentleman is announced by telegraph this morning, from the effects of a wound recently received in a cavalry skirmish on the Upper Potomac. It will not be forgotten that, in the combat referred to, he met the rebel leader hand to hand. They fired simultaneously, the rebel officer being killed on the spot. The wound of Lieut. O'BRIEN in the shoulder was not at first believed to be fatal. His gallantry in the affair was at once acknowledged, by special dispatch, by Gen. McCLELLAN. The wound continued to grow worse, and after the amputation of the arm at the shoulder, lock-jaw intervened from the intense irritation of the wound, and no skill of surgery could save him. Lieut. O'BRIEN had but recently received a lieutenancy in the regular service, after volunteering in one of the New-York regiments last Summer. He was an Irishman by birth, and came to New-York about ten years ago, where his good scholarship and fine literary and critical taste gave him varied employment on the Press, in contributions to the leading monthly magazines of the country, as well as to the daily journals. His first essays in this City appeared in our own columns, soon after the establishment of the TIMES.

LIEUT. WORDEN.—The country will hear with pleasure that this gallant officer is recovering from the serious injuries received in the action with the *Merrimac*, and that he will soon be ready to resume command of the *Monitor*. We trust that in the distribution of honors and rewards he will not be overlooked by the Government or the country. The service has no more gallant, devoted or disinterested member than he. At the very outset of the rebellion he incurred, knowingly and without a moment's hesitation, the pains and deprivations of a long imprisonment, by conveying through the rebel lines orders to the commander of the squadron at Fort Pickens, which led to the reinforcement of that work, and immediately after his release rendered an equally signal service in command of the *Monitor*. We commend his case to the attention of the merchants and others of our public-spirited citizens who are raising money to procure a testimonial for Capt. ERICSSON. This is well-deserved—but Lieut. WORDEN's case is equally meritorious and still more pressing. He has nothing but the pay of his minor office to support and educate a large family: his health is delicate and probably his eyesight will be affected for life by the wounds he received at Hampton Roads. He is as modest as he is brave,—and would be the last man living to present any claims on the gratitude of Congress or the country. But he should not be allowed to suffer on that account.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS—NECESSITY OF HASTE.—The public mind is impatient of the slow action of Congress in regard to a supply of iron-clad steamers-of-war. Under ordinary circumstances, this action would be deemed quite as rapid as would be consistent with economy and efficiency; but there is a special emergency to be provided for, and every day lost may involve the most serious consequences. It is very well understood that the *Merrimac* has been repaired, and is ready for another dash upon our fleet at Hampton Roads; and it is further reported that two other vessels of the same general character have been prepared at Norfolk. At New-Orleans, moreover, it is said, four vessels have been clad with iron and are ready for a crusade up the Mississippi. It is impossible to predict the injury which these vessels may inflict upon the Union cause; and not a day nor an hour should be lost in preparing for their reception. The Executive Department of the Government should act instantly in initiating such measures. The danger would justify such action, and Congress and the country would sanction it.

THE NEW ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The enemies of Gen. McCLELLAN are at a loss for the material of warfare. For the lack of anything better offering just now, they seize upon the creation of a new military district for McDOWELL, and a new department for BANKS, as evidence that the Commander of the Army of the Potomac is in disfavor with the President, who thus seeks to curtail his authority. The truth is, the new arrangement is simply an affirmation of the obvious fact that it is impossible for Gen. McCLELLAN to be in three places at once. Should his advance carry him to Richmond, there are palpable reasons why he should be unable to control the operations in front of Washington, much less the movements of Gen. BANKS beyond the Blue Ridge. The President merely consults public necessity in making the change. The fact has no personal significance whatever.

DOUBTFUL RUMOR.—The telegraph yesterday morning repeated a report published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, on the authority of a "gentleman from Washington," that Dr. C. A. FINLAY, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, had been arrested and sent to Fort Warren. We have no reason for saying that the report is not true,—but it is only fair to remind the public that there is not, as yet, any sufficient ground for saying that it is. Dr. FINLAY is a native of Ohio, and has lived for many years in Philadelphia. His service on the medical staff of the army has been long and honorable; and we shall be very slow to believe that he has done anything to tarnish his character, or cast just suspicion upon his loyalty. We shall not credit the rumor until it receives further confirmation.

Very Latest per Niagara at Boston.

ITALY—GARIBALDI IN MILAN.

MILAN, Saturday, March 22.

The Milanese students have had an interview with GARIBALDI, informing him that they have formed themselves into a company of carbineers. GARIBALDI recalled the events of 1859, and encouraged the students. A number of ladies have associated themselves with the institution for National Rifle Clubs. A crowd has assembled before the hotel of GARIBALDI, shouting "United Italy," "Rome and Venice." A distribution of medals was appointed to take place at 2 o'clock to-day.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday, March 22—3:20 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 70f. 5c., 5c. lower than yesterday.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, March 1.

(By Telegraph to Point de Galle.)

Shirtings active but unchanged.

Mule Twist, market improving.

Indigo and Copper dull and unchanged.

Saltpetre quiet. Linseed firm.

Exchange, first-class credits, 2s. ⅜d.

Government Securities, Four per Cents, 12¼ discount.

Government Securities, Five per Cents, 101.

Freights declining.

CHINA.

CANTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Gray Shirtings declining.

Water Twist, market improving.

Tea dull and declining. Total export to date 73,106,000 lbs.

Exchange on London, 4s. 5d.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Feb. 7.

Gray Shirtings dull at previous quotations. Tea, Congou firm, but little doing. Silk quiet; No. 3 Tsatlee, 375 to 390 taels. Settlements in fortnight, 2,500. Export to date, 47,500 bales. Exchange on London, 5s. 11⅜d.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Quarantine Bill Again—The Fireman's Savings Institution—The Children's Aid Society's Schools—Frauds in Street Openings—Printing the Transactions of the American Institute—Abuses in Summoning Jurors, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

The House last evening was in Committee of the Whole upon the bill to establish a tribunal of conciliation in Delaware, the bill conveying the Quarantine Grounds to the County of Richmond, and the bill to authorize the organization of the Fireman's Savings Association of New-York City.

The first bill is interesting, as being the first practical proposition to establish a Court of Conciliation under the clause of the Constitution of 1846, authorizing their establishment. The bill was referred to a Committee to report complete.

The Committee then took up the Quarantine bill. Mr. Rice, of Cattaraugus, offered a substitute for the first section, authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to make the conveyance at any time within two years, upon such terms as they shall deem just and equitable as between the State and County of Richmond, in view of the present value of the lands, the price paid originally, the damages paid to the State by the County for the destruction of the Quarantine buildings, the losses sustained by the State and private individuals, and the uses to which the land have heretofore been put. Mr. Pringle suggested that in the equity of the call, the church from whom these lands were taken, might have as good a claim as the County of Richmond. The debate upon the substitute was continued for some time by Messrs. Stetson, Scholefield, Phelps, Pierce, Pryne and Ely, who seems to have a sort of monomania upon the subject of the wrongs of Richmond County. Progress was reported, and in the House the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to report complete.

The Committee then took up the bill to incorporate the Fireman's Savings Institution. This institution is intended as an aid to the Fireman's Charitable Fund, and was passed without opposition. The bill authorizing the completion of the locks on the Champlain Canal was made a special order for Tuesday.

Major Scholefield, in the absence of the Speaker, presided over the House, with inimitable dignity, decision and verbosity.

Mr. Mason reported a number of bills from the Select Committee of Nine, and also called up a former report for the action of the House.

Among the bills reported complete in this report was the following: "A bill to enable the schools of the Children's Aid Society in your City to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund." This act allows this participation, provided the schools shall subject themselves to the same regulations and restrictions as are now imposed upon the Common Schools of the City and County of New-York. Mr. Callahan moved to recommit it to the Select Committee, and upon this motion considerable debate arose, Messrs. Loutrel and Kenney contending that to allow this diversion of the school fund would open the door for its dispersion among all the private schools of the City. Messrs. Pryne, McLeod, Maddox, and others, opposed the motion to recommit on the ground that these schools were designed to reach a class of children whom the public schools were not open to. Mr. Phelps thought it questionable whether it was good policy to divert this money, but that the condition of the public schools demanded some action in order that the poorer classes of children might have educational advantages. Children of rich men monopolize the public schools and Free Academy, while the children of the poor are often denied admission. After various motions, counter motions, points of order, and everything else that could be suggested in the general confusion, the motion to recommit was lost. Another bill embraced in the report of the Committee was one to prevent the adulteration of milk, and prevent traffic in impure and unwholesome milk. An effort was also made to recommit this, but it was voted down and the report of the Committee was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading. The report also embraces the bill to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain County purposes. Among the expenses for which this levy is authorized are advertising, County contingencies, County Jail, election expenses, new construction of Harlem Bridge, removal of incumbrances in the harbor, interest on loans, and the salaries of the officers in the various Departments of the County Government.

The bill to prevent frauds in street-openings in New-York City was also included. This is a most important bill, and I give a careful synopsis of its provisions.

Section first provides that the compensation allowed to the Commissioners in any proceeding of this kind, north of Fifty-ninth-street and south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, shall not exceed $1,500 per mile of length of avenue, and that no more than three months shall be allowed from the time of their appointment to complete any such proceeding.

Section second authorizes the employment of a clerk at a compensation not to exceed $2 50 per mile, and provides that no additional charge for any other service shall be allowed by the Commissioners, except for the expense of advertising, and this shall not exceed $100. The Counsel to the Corporation is to perform all the legal services necessary, and shall prepare all the requisite papers without charge; and the Supervisors of the County of New-York shall provide suitable rooms for the use of the Commissioners.

Section third provides that whenever Commissioners are appointed for this purpose the Street Commissioner shall appoint one of the City Surveyors to make all necessary surveys, prepare all maps, profiles, plans, &c., requisite, and that for such services he shall receive compensation at a uniform rate, to be fixed by the Street Commissioner, and that all his charges shall be audited by the Street Commissioner before they are allowed by the Commissioners.

Section fourth provides that all necessary notices shall be published in no more than two papers, and those among the Corporation papers, and that all subsequent notices must be continued in the same papers, except for unavoidable reasons, when they may be published in any other two papers in the City. Where handbills are required to be published, they must be posted in three conspicuous places upon or near the proposed improvement, and proof of their having been originally posted shall be evidence of the fact without such handbills remaining posted during the entire period.

Section fifth provides that, in making their report, the Commissioners shall give a condensed statement of their work; shall refer particularly to the diagram used by them in the proceedings by number; also, to the abstract of their estimate and assessment. They shall cause two abstracts of their estimates and assessments, and also duplicate maps and profiles, showing the lands required to be taken and the lands to be assessed for benefit. One of these abstracts and maps shall be filed with the Street Commissioner, and the other with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Section sixth provides that an abstract of the estimate and assessment shall be deposited with the Street Commissioner forty days before the report is presented for confirmation, and the Commissioners shall publish a notice for forty days of their intention to present their report for confirmation, that all persons interested may have an opportunity to be heard twenty days after the first publication of the notice; and also that the Commissioners hear such persons within five days after they have given notice of wishing to be heard.

Section seventh provides that no costs shall be allowed except the fees of the Commissioners, Clerk and Surveyor, the necessary charges for advertising and other necessary expenses, except not exceeding $100. A copy of the bill of costs shall be filed with the Street Commissioner at least ten days before it is presented for taxation, and ten days' notice shall be given in the newspapers of the intention of the Commissioners to tax costs, and the same shall be taxed by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or he may refer the same for taxation and it shall be taxed before the report shall be presented for taxation.

Section eighth provides that whenever in any proceeding the interests of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are involved, the Comptroller in his discretion employ counsel to protect their rights against the Commissioners, when, in his judgment, this cannot be protected by the Counsel to the Corporation.

Section ninth provides that this act shall affect no proceeding already instituted, except that the publication of all notices and handbills shall conform to its provisions, and that the costs, charges, and expenses of the commissions therein shall be taxed as in this act provided. The other sections are simply the repealing and enacting clauses.

Some debate arose over a report from the Committee on Public Printing, in favor of printing a number of copies of the transactions of the American Institute for the members of the Legislature, the Institute itself, and the various Agricultural Societies of the State. Some members thought the Society and its publications a sublime humbug. Some of them were the same men who thought the money expended on the Geological Survey of the State might have been as well thrown into the Red Sea. Others, it is but fair to state, were men who usually are liberal in their policy where the interests of science are concerned, but in this instance did not think the interests aforesaid much jeopardized by defeating this resolution. On the other hand, it was contended that these publications were very valuable to agriculturists, and that the State could make no better devotion of its money, in the printing of documents, than to print these. The resolutions were finally carried.

Various reports were submitted by the Standing Committee. Among them were favorable reports upon the bill amending the acts in relation to the taxes and assessments in your City, and upon the bill organizing the New-York Commercial Association.

Mr. Pringle, from the Select Committee, also reported the Concert Saloon bill complete, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. D. Waterbury submitted, as a question of privilege, the report of the Judiciary Committee of the last House upon the abuses said to exist in relation to the summoning of jurors and the impaneling of juries. The Committee sat during recess, under resolutions of the Legislature of 1861, and presented two reports, one signed by three members of the Committee, and the other by two. Both reports unite in certain suggestions, although drawn up in that shape. Mr. Alvord wished to present some statements in behalf of the "gentleman aimed at in this investigation." Mr. Waterbury said no one was aimed at; the investigation was pursued at the request of Judge Gould himself, if he was alluded to, not at the instance of the Committee. Mr. Alvord had information that the contrary was the fact. Mr. Waterbury said the assertion was false. The House choked off the reading of the report, and all the documents were, I believe, sent up to the Chair, and will be printed. Mr. Ogden then presented and read in his place, a report from the Canal Committee in reference to the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, upon the expense and feasibility of enlarging the locks on the Erie Canal, and enlarging the Champlain Canal. The report was an elaborate argument in favor of the proposed improvement in both cases, as well as the Sodus Bay Canal. In conclusion, he reported the concurrent resolution calling upon the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, to urge this matter upon its attention, and to pledge the coöperation of the State in the work, with the understanding that it was to be done under the supervision of the State Canal Board. The resolution was made the special order for Tuesday, in connection with the bill to complete the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill allowing aliens to hold real estate in the State after being residents of the State for one year. Mr. Luddington, Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, sustained it in a speech of fifteen or twenty minutes, contending that the old laws on this subject were not up to the spirit of the age, and urging this measure as a most proper and beneficent reform. After he concluded, the Committee refused to hear any further debate upon the bill, although recommended by the Governor in his message, rose and reported progress. In the House, the previous question was moved, leave to sit again upon it refused, and the bill killed in the most summary manner. It was hardly accorded a decent hearing, and whatever the merits of a bill, it ought, at least, to have that when once properly brought before the House. The House then took up in Committee the Annual Supply bill, and debated it until adjournment. No important amendments were made.

In the Senate, most of the time was spent in discussing a merely local bill, and nothing of general interest was done. When this Legislature adjourns, it will have the reputation of having talked more, and accomplished less, than any Legislature for some years. Perhaps many will not think that any fault, in view of the superabundance of legislation usually.

H.

The Shoddy Report—The Military Board Vindicated.

From the Atlas and Argus.

The Committee, which confesses that its work is incomplete, intimates its purpose to pursue it. We hope it will do so with more energy than it has shown, and will not divert its inquiry into such subjects as a present of a suit of clothes, or a lady's dress pattern, when such a large a quarry as the administration of millions is before it.

And in the resumption of the work, let them do justice, also, to those public officers who have done their duty, in this crisis. There are such. A Committee of Investigation is not necessarily a Committee of Accusation, and when it finds cause of just approval, it should not hesitate to award it. Nothing tends more to the spread of corruption and the demoralization of the public mind, than these vague and sweeping accusations which include all the members of a public body, and confound in the general odium the innocent with the guilty.

We never even echoed the indiscriminate charges made against the Military Board. We were opposed to the creation of such a Board; for we thought that where the executive responsibility rested the duty should fall; and the action of the Executive Departments in organizing eighty-seven regiments (in addition to the thirty-eight organized by the Board) without difficulty or complaint, confirms our opinion by the result. But the Board was composed, in the main, of disinterested and honorable men, with whom the idea of duty to the country was paramount. There was some precipitation in the making of contracts (the occasion was a hurried one) and some errors. But such men as Campbell and Denniston, on the Republican side, and Jones and Richmond on the Democratic side, were far above the suspicion of favoritism, much more of venality. They did their work effectually, and with an eye to economy. When we look back at the work of the last twelve months, and see with what facility, and order, and economy, and completeness, the State of New-York has put in the field an army of over 104,000 men. we have reason to thank Heaven that we still retain the machinery of State Governments. This army is in the field, full officered, armed and equipped, and the three millions of dollars appropriated to raise the force, provided by law, assessed and collected. The Federal Congress, on the other hand, has not yet raised a dollar for this war, except by loan, nor 10,000 men. It is still debating, in one House, the necessity of taxation for the war, and in the other, the necessity of disbanding a part of the army.

The officers of the Governor's Staff, upon whom the sudden outbreak of war imposed unexpected duties, were in general, young men, without experience; but they rose with the occasion. They consented to exchange the emoluments of their high military ranks, (which precedent would have justified them in retaining, and which the Federal Treasury would have had to meet in the end) for the modest pay of Majors of Infantry. Maj. McMullen's report charges directly, that Adjutant-General Hillhouse, Inspector-General Patrick and Commissary-General Welch, charged the State at the same time their salaries, and this pay of Major. This is an error, as an inquiry at the Comptroller's office would have made apparent; for the salaries due to these gentlemen still remain undrawn, and are not claimed by them. Some slighting inferences are made in the report, affecting Gen. Arthur, which are unsustained by the evidence, while it must have been known to the Committee (as it certainly is to us) that Gen Arthur made large savings to the State, in his arrangements for barracks, in the soldiers' rations, and in the entire administration of his special duties. What is imputed to him or to Gen. Welch—the responsibility of the change of knapsacks, &c.—belonged to other officials; and independent of this fact we confess that we would accept the character of these gentlemen as more than an offset to the inferences which are sought to be forced from this testimony, against them.

We suppose that in these insufficiencies in the report Mr. Wheeler, of Delaware, found a reason for withholding his name from it. The Committee acknowledge its incompleteness, and evidently desire to resume and continue the investigation. If they are authorized to do so, we hope they will push these inquiries vigorously, and expose fearlessly not only all palpable corruptions, but all looseness and partiality; for these, at this time, when the country needs vigor and integrity in its public men, are criminal.

We do not enter into the animosities that divide the different factions of the Republican party, nor care who is hit or who is spared in revelations like these. We stand in a position where we can help to expose the guilty and protect the innocent, and we fear not to do the one or the other. As to the political future, we place our hopes upon the triumph of reason and of right, and we need no adventitious aids, and have no fear of the end.

Delmonico's New Restaurant.

When the best families were clustered around the Bowling-green, and gentlemen dandies who promenaded on the Battery were expected to wear white kid gloves, the name of Delmonico first became known to the lovers of good living in the City. His establishment was the resort of the fashionable, as it now is of the commercial classes of the metropolis. Since then, we have witnessed the success of an up-town branch, on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, and are now called upon to record the establishment of another off-shoot of the parent stem on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The Brothers Delmonico are determined, it would seem, to keep pace with the rapid up-town strides of society, and to secure once more the patronage of all classes of the community. Their new location is in the very centre of fashionable life. It is touched on the homeward stretch of a large majority of the merchants of the City, and is peculiarly handy for those who are hungry and athirst, after the theatres. A select party assembled in the new house on Saturday evening, and were favored with an opportunity of testing the excellence of the cuisine and the resources of the cellar. The establishment (which was formerly the mansion of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell) has been fitted up with faultless taste, and is, without any exception, the handsomest place of the kind in the City. We doubt, indeed, if Europe can boast its equal in quiet elegance and real comfort of decoration. The large restaurant on the ground floor is an extremely cheerful apartment, commanding from its windows a view of the always animated promenades of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. On the same level, but quite detached from it, is a *café* in the true Parisian style, being fitted up with small marble-top tables, and destitute of a bar. This is a new experiment, which we trust will succeed. Up stairs there are innumerable private apartments, large and small, intended for dinner and supper parties, and all fitted up with lavish luxuriousness, but without the slightest excess that can be called garish or vulgar. The establishment is, in fact, as unique as it is beautiful; and when we mention that it is placed under the charge of Mr. Charles Delmonico, we have, we think, commended it thoroughly to the consideration of our readers. It will be opened to the public on Wednesday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

The bald places which one witnesses nowadays in theatrical audiences indicate the age of the season, and admonish the managers that their career for the present is nearly at an end. Nothing can be more capricious than the favor of the public during the early months of Spring. It reflects the inconstancy of the weather, being all sunshine one moment and all storm the next; but with this grave difference, that whilst the weather gets gradually better, the theatrical season gets steadily worse. The business last week at the theatres was frequently excellent, but it baffled calculation by being frequently bad. There seemed to be no steady desire for amusement; only fitful spasms of curiosity on the subject. In a month or six weeks the principal Broadway theatres will close for the Summer. It is probable, however, that various experiments in management will be made by new hands. We hear already that Mr. Bateman has secured the Winter Garden, and will give a series of first-class entertainments, in which Miss Bateman is to take part. A couple of other establishments may also try the precarious experiment of a Summer season.

Sheridan's comedy of the "Rivals" was Mr. Wallack's principal revival last week. The popularity of the work always insures for it a careful performance and a large audience. It is believed to be the best comedy in the English language, but why such a belief prevails it would be difficult to explain. The distribution at Mr. Wallack's theatre was, in many respects, excellent. Mr. Fisher, whose advent here has been the means of developing one of the best actors now on the stage—namely, Mr. Fisher—made an excellent *Bob Acres*—the best, indeed, that we remember to have seen; this, and his *Goldfinch* in the "Road to Ruin," display a talent for eccentric comedy which we have rarely seen surpassed. Mr. Lester Wallack made his reappearance, after several days of severe indisposition, in the part of *Capt. Absolute*, and was, of course, excellent. Mr. Blake, as *Sir Anthony Absolute*, had to steer a little out of his usual course, but in the best scenes was truly excellent. Neither Mr. Norton, as *Faulkland*, nor Mr. Young, as *Fag*, were good. Mr. Floyd, who seems to be a very useful and painstaking artist, did not shine to advantage in *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*—owing, perhaps, to the many pleasant memories which hang about the part, and the artists who have appeared in it. All the female *rôles* are unimportant and completely artificial. It is hardly a compliment to say that they were sustained with more than sufficient ability by Mesdames Hoey, Gannon and Vernon. The comedy has been placed on the stage in a very careful manner, and will doubtless be repeated many times during the season.

In the way of Italian opera we are not likely to be gratified until after Passion Week, unless Mr. Boughton's success encourages him to give a few additional performances. Mr. Grau's company is still in Boston, and will play there every night during the present week, as they have played every night (Sunday not excepted) since their arrival there. The opening night (Monday last) was extremely stormy. and, in consequence, a failure: on Tuesday the "Barbiere" was played, with Mme. D'Angri, who made a tremendous hit; on Wednesday, "Masaniello;" on Thursday, "Martha," with Mme. D'Angri as *Nancy*—another success; on Friday "Il Trovatore;" on Saturday a *matinée* performance of "Linda;" on Sunday a sacred concert. This is doing pretty well. The company will return on the 13th, and repose until the 21st, Easter Monday, when Mr. Grau will commence a short season of a week's performances between New-York and Brooklyn. Mdme. D'Angri's success in Boston seems to have been very complete. There are two or three operas in which we have yet to see this great artist. The Tremontane sensation of the present week will be the *début* of Miss Kellogg in the *rôle* of *Maria* in the "Daughter of the Regiment." After Mr. Grau's season here, he and his artists will proceed on a concert tour westwards. Mdme. D'Angri has been engaged for two months. The celebrated contralto will sing in "La Favorita" for the edification of her Boston friends.

Mr. Gottschalk will return to New-York during the present week, after an eminently successful concert tour in the West.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are unusually varied. At the Academy of Music there *was* to have been a performance of Verdi's "Traviata," but owing to the continued indisposition of Miss Amelia J. Boughton, the *débutante*, it has to be further postponed. At Mr. Wallack's Theatre Morton's comedy called "Secrets Worth Knowing" will be revived, for the first time in the new house. The cast introduces all the best artists of the establishment. At the Winter Garden Miss Matilda Heron will appear in a new play of powerful interest, and founded on a well-known tragical occurrence in Kentucky. It is called "Sibyl." The piece is entirely original, and is written by Mr. John Savage, an accomplished and able local literateur. Report speaks highly of its merits, and there can hardly be a doubt that Miss Heron, in selecting the piece, has detected an opportunity for making a new sensation. At Niblo's Garden, Sheridan's comedy of "the Rivals" will be played, with a very fine distribution. Mr. John Gilbert will make his *rentrée* as *Sir Anthony Absolute*. At Laura Keene's Theatre the "Macarthy, or the Peep o' Day" is still the attraction. At Mary Provost's Theatre the fair manager will make her *début* as *Julia*, in Sheridan Knowles' play of the "Hunchback," Mr. Ryer being the *Master Walter*. At Barnum's Museum a sensation play, on a new plan, will be produced this afternoon, and repeated in the evening. It is called "Hop o' My Thumb, or the Ogre and the Dwarf," and its peculiarity is, that the principal characters are played by Commodore Nutt, the smallest man alive, and Mons. Bihin, the largest. The contrast will, of course, be singularly striking. The play has been prepared at great expense.

The next performance at the Theatre Française (Niblo's Saloon) will take place to-morrow evening. The following is the programme: "Je n'y a pas de Fue sans Fumée;" a chansonette comique, and "La Soeur de Jocrisse."

Van Amburgh's Managerie, in Seventeenth-street, is fairly entitled to a visit from the amusement seekers of the City. It is the largest show ever seen here, and being new is singularly clean and pleasant to the eye. The tent alone is a curiosity worth paying a quarter to look at.

Capt. Williams' Whaling Voyage bids fair to become a permanent institution. It is well patronized and fully merits the favor of the public.

The sixth lecture of Prof. Agassiz's extremely interesting and popular course was to have been the last, but the Professor found it impossible to complete the branch of the subject he had undertaken, and hence another lecture will be given to-night at Irving Hall. It will commence at 7½ o'clock, instead of 8, as heretofore.

Mr. A. H. Davenport will take his annual benefit at the Winter Garden on Friday next, assisted by the entire company of that establishment, Matilda Heron, Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox and others.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, has arrived safely in Australia, after a long passage from California. He writes hopefully of his prospects in the Antipodes.

Mr. Wm. Saar's annual concert will take place at Irving Hall on Thursday next.

Mr. R. J. de Cordova will deliver his admirable lecture on the "Pathos of Humor," at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday next, in aid of a Free Chapel Mission and Industrial School on Broadway, near Thirty-fourth-street. The entertainment is under the direction of the lady managers of the Christian School of Industry.

The Hanlon Brothers—Knights of the Trapeze—take their departure for California in the next steamer. They are under engagement at Maguire's.

There will be a Gymnastic Exhibition and Reception, at Brady's Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, on Thursday evening next. The evening's exercises will terminate with a hop; music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Mr. Morgan, the accomplished organist of Grace Church, gave an organ matinée in that edifice, on Thursday last. It was a complete success.

Fine Arts.

Mr. Knoedler, (Goupil's,) corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, has Church's picture, "The Heart of the Andes," on exhibition. It is placed in the neat little gallery of the establishment, and has been isolated so that there is nothing to seduce the eye from the contemplation of its beauties. A work of such proportion and intrinsic merit is a matter of public concern, inasmuch as it indicates a very high standard of landscape art in America. Mr. Church has plucked from the land of the Andes the secrets of its charms, and poetically places them before the senses. The scope of a fine fancy is fully sustained by a treatment which, whilst it is far-seeing and comprehensive, is also singularly minute in detail. The picture is so well known that no more is needed than a reference to its return to New-York. In a few days it will be withdrawn from exhibition, and forwarded to Boston. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this really fine work.

The line engraving from the "Heart of the Andes," which has been so long in preparation, is now in a state of great completeness. A proof impression can be seen at the Gallery, where, also, subscriptions are received for the copies. The plate is one of the largest landscape subjects ever executed in line, and is assuredly a remarkably fine specimen of European art. The transfer and engraving were made in Scotland, and have occupied two years and a half; the proofs were, of course, submitted to Mr. Church, and to his close scrutiny the plate owes its present perfection. Without any doubt it is the finest and most important work ever published in America.

Mr. Knoedler has other things to interest the tasteful. Some time ago we referred to various articles in stained wood then recently imported, which were new to this country, and displayed remarkable skill in the way of carving. They are made by the peasants of Switzerland and the Tyrol during the dreary Winter months. When the Summer comes the industrious workers repair to the watering places and other centres of travel, and offer the fruits of their handicraft for sale. Paper knives, card cases, inkstands, watch-boxes, and trifles of that kind are invested with a degree of art-interest that, under ordinary circumstances, would be totally foreign to them. Mr. Knoedler has just imported a new assortment of these articles. The carvings are frequently admirable both in spirit and execution.

In the same establishment are two landscapes by a Philadelphia artist—Mr. W. T. Richards—which display feeling of a charming kind, and much bright confidence of color. A gentleman of such marked ability should be better known in the Metropolis.

Miss Louisa Lander, the sculptor, (sister of Gen. Lander, recently deceased in the cause of his country,) has taken a studio at No. 650 Broadway, with the intention of remaining in the City a short time. Miss Lander is at work on a bust of one of our eminent citizens.

The Exhibition of the National Academy will open at the new Dusseldorf Gallery, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre, in a few days. It promises to be an extremely interesting one.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The order relative to the breaking up of the recruiting service has not yet reached any of the officers on duty in this City, and it is supposed to affect the volunteer force only. If it includes the regular army, its effect will be to leave all the new regiments of infantry, and several of the old ones, very far from complete, and to deprive those Captains and Lieutenants who have commissions, but no men to command, of any chance of active service during the war. At the same time, recruiting is so exceedingly slow, that it is very doubtful whether the regiments referred to will be anything like full before the war is over.

The enlistments made in New-York last week did not exceed twelve. Three recruits and a deserter were sent from Rochester and transferred to Fort Columbus. Capt. Elisha G. Marshall, Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer at Rochester, will shortly join his regiment, which is in active service. The recruiting officer at Boston, First-Lieut. George W. Vanderbilt, Tenth Infantry, has been relieved by Lieut. James M. Broom, of the Seventh Infantry, and will join his company in the field.

One hundred and twenty men were shipped for the navy last week, making the number of disposable blue jackets on board the *North Carolina* about five hundred. These men are composed of part of the crews of the *Roanoke*, *Congress*, *Cumberland*, *Huntsville* and *Dawn*. Many of the *Roanoke's* crew have volunteered for immediate active service, instead of waiting until their vessel is ready for sea again.

The forces in the harbor remain as last reported.

It was stated a short time ago that Capt. R. N. Eagle, Fifth Cavalry, had resigned. He is still in the service, however, having withdrawn his resignation.

Rogers & Raymond.

SPRING 1862.

The prevailing belief among all classes that the WAR IS CLOSING, having given a new stimulus to business, the old and well-known house of Rogers & Raymond, celebrated for the last fifteen years throughout the United States for their UNSURPASSED CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS, have made extensive preparations to meet an unusual demand. They invite especial attention to their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK for 1862, because it embraces a wider variety than they have ever before presented, and is marked at prices which will suit the most ECONOMICAL PURCHASERS.

The stock of clothing for Boys of all ages comprehends everything dashing and stylish in this department which taste can suggest, or skill can furnish.

The prices of all articles are displayed in conspicuous figures, and the Rule of One Price to All and No Deviation is strictly adhered to.

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New Patterns,
At KELLY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Gold Window Shades.

Buff Holland Window Shades,
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At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Patterns.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of hats, adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable City trade. Particular attention given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a hat. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hernia, or Rupture, is now radically cured by using WHITE'S Patent Lever Truss, a new combination, differing in principle from all old-fashioned trusses. Braces and supporters unrivaled. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 26 Bond-st., N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Storer—Sheldon.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, April 3, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Imbrie, William Storer, Jr., to Martha F. Sheldon, both of Jersey City.

DIED.

Albertson.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday evening, April 4, Joseph C. Albertson, only child of D. T. and Caroline B. Albertson, aged 8 months and 11 days.

Burrell.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at his residence, No. 387 Greenwich-st., Samuel Burrell, in the 68th year of his age.

Boell.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 6, Frederic C. Boell, a native of France, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 162 Congress-st., South Brooklyn, without further invitation, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Carhart.—In this City on Saturday, April 5, suddenly, William K., only son of William and Meribah Carhart, aged 14 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 211 West 34th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

Carley.—In Mott Haven, on Saturday morning, April 5, Miss Annie Judson Carley.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her parents, on Macomb's-av., near the Mott Haven Dépôt, on Tuesday morning, April 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dobbin.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 5, Charlotte, relict of the late James Dobbin, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, without further notice, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 36 West 37th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Gulick.—At his his residence, near Kingston, N. J., on Saturday, April 5, Jacob Gulick, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, April 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kinan.—In this City, on Saturday, April 5, Alexander P., son of A. P. W. and Sophia Kinan, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 37 West 38th-st.

La Tourette.—On Richmond Hill, Staten Island, on Sunday, April 6, Mrs. Anne, wife of David La Tourette, aged 68 years and 6 months.

Funeral at her residence, on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

Thorburn.—In Eltona, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, April 5, Ann D. Thorburn, widow of the late James Thorburn, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Barry, Forrest-avenue, Eltona, on Tuesday, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Trains for Morrisania leave 26th-st. station at 4 P. M.

Linn.—In this City, on Saturday, April 5, Charles S. Linn, of Philadelphia, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, William Linn, No. 191 West 17th st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Leiper.—In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday evening, April 3, Hannah Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. B. G. Leiper, of Kentucky, and eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. McCarrell, of Newburgh.

Moore.—In this City, on Friday, April 4, Julia Stewart, only daughter of Henry T and Julia E. G. Moore, aged 6 months.

Van Bokkelen.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, March 10, of typhoid fever, John A., son of Adrian H. and Deborah Van Bokkelen, in the 42d year of his age.

Rawson.—In Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Sunday, April 6, Mrs. Lydia Rawson, widow of the late Capt. Abel Rawson, in the 96th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, George S. Puffer, No. 130 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M.

Wade.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday, April 4, Dr. Sidney Wade, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning, April 7, at 11 o'clock, from the South 5th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 161.—April 5, 1862.
45, 56, 33, 13, 1, 2, 28, 4, 7, 73, 34, 22.

Kentucky, Class 162.—April 5, 1862.
10, 63, 19, 49, 73, 55, 26, 61, 58, 43, 32, 8, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 109.—April 5, 1862.
3, 46, 59, 22, 49, 50, 38, 10, 1, 9, 66, 6.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 192.—April 5, 1862.
12, 43, 40, 21, 31, 13, 29, 46, 22, 57, 42, 75, 36.

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Have you Sore Throat?
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Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
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Have you Pains in your Breast and Side?
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Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affections?

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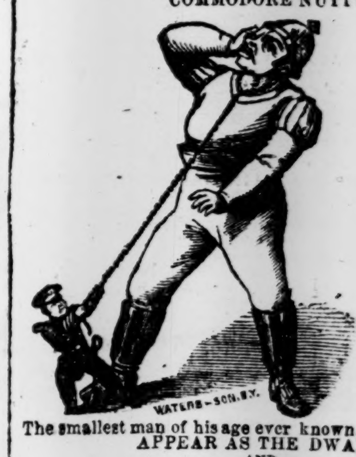
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF ATTRACTIONS!
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!
ALL CREATION CHALLENGED!
A NEW PLAY,
A NEW PLAY,
A NEW PLAY,
A NEW PLAY,
Entitled
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
OR,
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
in which the greatest contrast of living humanity ever seen in any age or country, will be introduced.
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!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THE
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$30,000
NUTT,
NUTT,
NUTT,
The smallest man of his age ever known, will
APPEAR AS THE DWARF,
AND
MONS. BIHIN,
MONS. BIHIN,
MONS. BIHIM,
MONS. BIHIN,
The world-renowned
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
The tallest man known within the last thousand years,
STANDING 8 FEET HIGH,
STANDING 8 FEET HIGH,
STANDING 8 FEET HIGH,
STANDING 8 FEET HIGH,
By the side of whom ordinary men are the merest pigmies, will
APPEAR AS THE OGRE!
Presenting the most extraordinary spectacle the world ever saw; an
OGRE AND DWARF,
OGRE AND DWARF,
OGRE AND DWARF.
In true living characters. Such a contrast of humanity has never been seen on the face of the globe—one standing full eight feet high! the other but a trifle over two feet. They are represented in the above illustration.
THE OGRE ON A STRING,
THE OGRE ON A STRING,
THE OGRE ON A STRING,
as they appear during the piece.
This play has been prepared at great expense, with entire new scenery, costumes, properties and music, and in addition to the above marvelous characters, will be sustained by
THE ENTIRE TALENTED COMPANY
of the Museum, which includes some of the best artists in the City. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and
COM. NUTT AND MONS. BIHIN
will both be on exhibition in the Main Hall of the Museum,
AT ALL HOURS EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
In addition to these marvelous Wonders, and the superb Dramatic Entertainments, may be seen at all times,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
from the Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive, weighing near 2,000 pounds.
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; Children under 10, 15 cts.

BUTLER'S NEW GAS OIL, COSTING less than one-half the cost of resin or resin oil, and makes the richest gas known. Send for a circular, with references, &c.
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HAIR DYE—WIGS.—AUGUST, NO. 266 BROADway, near Chambers-st., informs his customers and the public that he has opened his Hair Dye and Wig Establishment. Private rooms for hair dyeing.

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NOW READY, FROM EARLY PROOF-SHEETS,
LAST POEMS,
BY
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,
with a Memoir, by Theodore Tilton.
Two editions to match her works, viz.:
1 volume 32mo., blue and gold, 75 cents.
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SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
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Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to
Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

$100 BOUNTY—$2 TO THE RECRUIT WHEN MUSTERED IN THE SERVICE.—Wanted for Co. D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $2 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.
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$100 BOUNTY—$3 TO THE RECRUIT when mustered in the service.—Wanted for Company D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

DONE GONE! DONE GONE!
AND
THE NEGLECTED PICTURE.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
of these remarkable paintings, published by
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.
No loyal Album should be without them.
Price 25 cents, with printed description. Remittances may be made in postage-stamps, and the picture will be sent by mail, prepaid.

THE SOLDIERS'
BULLET-PROOF VEST.
Extract from the Report.
"Colt's Army and Navy Pistols were then fired at distances of 10 and 15 paces, when the Jacket was struck at almost every discharge, and though considerably indented, was not perforated."
M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. Gen'l; ANDREW PORTER, B. G., Provost Marshal; GEORGE STONEMAN, B. G., Chief of Cavalry; E. S. SIBLEY, D. Q. M. Gen'l; C. P. KINGSBURY, Chief of Ord.
Sent to any address in our army on receipt of, for Private's Vest, $7; for officer's, $9. All charges paid. Address Messrs. ELLIOTT, No. 292 Broadway, N. Y.

DISEASES
OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
NEW AND SURE METHODS.
Since the invention of our "Insufflation Tube," the cure of inveterate catarrh, severe colds, influenza, diseases of the tonsils and uvula, diphtheria, croup, asthma, &c., &c., is perfect and speedy. No patient is troubled with gargles, neither will internal remedies ruin the system. The mere insufflation of our pulverulent agents produces such an astonishing result.
Office hours for this specialty, 8 to 10 A. M.—3 to 6 P. M.
DRS. SEGNITZ & BUSH,
No. 192 2d-av., corner of 12th-st.

MR. & MRS. E. UNION.
MISS E. LOVE

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

588 BROADWAY, GIMBREDE'S. 588
The finest wedding cards; best note-paper; most perfect paper stamping; the only place for artistic monograms, and where $4 (50 picture) albums are retailed for $3.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, James Anderson, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 23d inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES—Recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles; no missing stitches; no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted.
Address the HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

BUTLER'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS, FOR COUNTRY DWELLINGS, CHURCHES, FACTORIES, &c.—The most complete and simple works known. No experiment or humbug; over 200 in use. Send for a circular, with references.
JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
have now open a large assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
IN
CLOTH, SILK, AND OTHER MATERIALS,
of the latest
PARIS STYLES AND HOME MANUFACTURES,
At very low prices.
Also—A choice assortment of
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWS,
with a large variety of
STRIPE BROCHE FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR,
WITH OPEN CENTRES,
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE—OTHER STYLES,
ABOUT
HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received from auction
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
ALSO,
SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES
OF
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COMPRISING ALL OF THE NEWEST STYLES
IN THE
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT
RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, 7TH INST., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening
FROM AUCTION, THE CHEAPEST LINE OF LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.
2,000 worth 2s., will be sold for 1s. 6d.
2,000 worth 3s. 6d., will be sold for 2s.
2,000 worth 4s., will be sold for 2s. 6d.
2,000 worth 5s., will be sold for 3s.
GENTS' HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 all linen, good quality, worth 4s., closing for 2s.
2,000 Ladies' Mourning Hem-Stitch Linen Handkerchiefs closing out at 2s.; usual price, 3s. and 4s.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening
200 cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's Plain and Fancy STRAWS.
NEAPOLITAN HATS, Hair do.—Florence do., Pedal and Canton Bloomers—Canton May Queen Hats—Boulevard—Leghorn Hats—Dunstable do.—And every variety of STRAWS to be found in the City. Latest Shapes and Styles at very low prices.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN PRICES.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
1,000 Cartons of every variety and style Fancy Spring Hat Ribbons—Plain Cord Edge do.—Also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimming.
Full Stock of BONNET SILKS—VELVET RIBBONS—LINING SILKS.
A choice selection of FRENCH FLOWERS.
RUCHES, HEAD DRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap FANCY FANS, BONNET FRAMES, BLONDES, &c., now opening.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING,
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 6s. each.
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 4 yards long, 12s. to 20s. each.
5,000 yards JAPANESE CURTAIN MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, 2s. a yard, very cheap.
500 pairs LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, $3 to $10 a pair.
5,000 yards MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
Muslins, Cambrics; Swiss, Book, Nainsooks and Jaconet Muslins, every quality.
Best stock of Fine Flannels in the City.
Full stock of TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, HUCKS, CRASHES, &c., at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his usual Spring assortment of LADIES' MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING, made in the best manner. ORDERS EXECUTED at short notice.
CLASP CORSETS, HOOPED SKIRTS, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING,
From Auction and otherwise,
1,000 dozen LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, 2s. a pair—usual price 2s. 6d.
Full assortment of superior makes of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Hosiery.
The cheapest line of EMB. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in the City.
NOW OPENING, MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c., in great variety.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
His usual Spring assortment of
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY'S
Stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, THREAD, COMBS, &c., is now complete.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening
A fresh importation of his SUPERIOR PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, Spring Colors, 63 cents.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening,
FROM AUCTION,
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s.
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s. 6d.
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 3s.
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 4s.
FULL LINE FINEST FRENCH COLLARS, SETS, BLACK LACE DO. THREAD, VEILS, INFANT'S ROBES, INFANT'S WAISTS, NEEDLEWORK, TRIMMINGS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,
JUST OPENED.
500 embroidered linen collars, 50 cents, small sizes.
3,000 embroidered muslin collars, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Embroidered jaconet collars, 75 cents, worth $1.
Fine embroidered collars and sets, small sizes.
Fine Paris embroidered collars and sets, new styles.
Robes, waists, and muslin embroidered trimmings.
Lace, Pusher and Genadine veils, in large variety.
Black thread, Guipure and French laces and edgings.
Black lace flouncings, Pusher and Mohair lace shawls.
Valenciennes lace collars, from $2 and upwards.
Valenciennes laces, collars and sets.
Coiffures, barbes, capes, &c., &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of every article in the line, all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices, at
E. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

A CARD.
Having given up our store, and being about to remove, we wish to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business. We would call the attention of the public to this stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.
This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
Invite the special attention of their friends and the public to their
LARGE, CHOICE,
AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
For gentlemen's wear, entirely
NEW STYLES.
We are willing to make up to order in their usual well known style of excellence, at
POPULAR PRICES.
No. 57 Walker-st.

WET GOODS—WET GOODS.
WET BLACK SILK,
WET COLORED SILKS,
WET ALL WOOL DELAINES,
WET FRENCH GINGHAMS,
WET POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET LINENS,
WET FRENCH CLOTHS,
WET EMBROIDERIES AND CURTAINS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold by order of the insurance companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 7,
PARIS PRINTED AND BROCHE GRENADINES, FOR DRESSES, SHAWLS AND SUITES.
PARIS PRINTED FOULARDS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND ARMURE POPLINS,
FRENCH APPLIQUES, VALENCIAS, &c., &c.,
Received per last steamer.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
Plain, plaid and striped—the most durable and elegant material for Summer wear. Also, check wash Silks, Canton and Japanese Crapes, Nankeens, Seersucker, Pongees, &c.
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 BROADWAY,
American Indian Goods, Fans, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer additional attractions
IN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c.
THE LATEST PARISIAN and
CITY MADE STYLES.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—SPRING BONNETS, BONNETS AND STRAW BONNETS. Misses bonnets, and children's hats, at wholesale. Old hats cleaned. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 381 Broadway, 381, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW
SPRING MANTILLAS
AND
CLOAKS,
ON
TUESDAY, April 8.
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will open, at retail, in the new Mantilla Room,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 8,
their entire stock of
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
including all their Paris and London importations, together with an immense assortment of their own manufacture, being the most
FASHIONABLE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
DRILLINGS,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FOULARDS, POPLINS, DE LAINES,
METALLIQUES, GREN ADINES, MOZAMBIQUES
&c., &c., &c.,
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS.
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 7TH INST.,
AT RETAIL,
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.

AT KINZEY'S,
SPRING GOODS, FROM AUCTION.
Kinzey sells new style collars 12c., 18c., 25c.
Kinzey sells new style collars 37c., 50c., 75c.
Kinzey sells new style setts 50c., 75c., $1.
Kinzey sells new style veils 25c., 37c., 50c.
Kinzey sells new style veils 75c., 88c., $1.
Kinzey sells breakfast caps 10c., 12c.
OPENING 300 STYLES
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kinzey sells dress trimmings 2c., 3c., 6c.
Kinzey sells dress trimmings 8c., 10c., 12c.
Kinzey sells trimming ribbons 4c., 6c., 8c.
Kinzey sells bonnet ribbons 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Kinzey sells bonnet ribbons 15c., 18c., 25c.
OPENING 1,000 PIECES
NEW RIBBONS.
OPENING NEW FLOWERS.
OPENING BLOND LACES.
Kinzey sells best French frames 12½c.
Kinzey sells best bonnet frames 12½c.
Kinzey sells all the new shapes 12½c.
OPENING BONNET SILKS.
TARLETON'S, CRAPES, AND MILLINERY GOODS.
OPENING STRAW BONNETS.
SPLIT STRAWS, PEDALS, LEGHORNS,
FLORENCES, NEAPOLITANS, ROUGH
AND READYS, CANTONS, FANCY STRAWS,
PLAIN STRAWS, AND LOUTON.
STRAW BONNETS.
BLOOMERS AND FLATS IN NEW STYLES.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Kinzey sells linen handkerchiefs 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c.
Kinzey sell French handkerchiefs 8c., 10c., 12c.
Kinzey sells hemstitch handkerchiefs 10c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
Kinzey sells gents.' linen hemmed 18c., 22c.
Kinzey sells handkerchiefs cheap.
OPENING CHEAP LOT.
Shirt bosoms 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 18c., 25c., 31c.,
Cord netts 18c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
25,000 pairs ladies, misses, and gents', cheap.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
12,000 pairs ladies, misses, and gents', cheap.
OPENING NEW STYLES IN GLOVES.
BAGS, PORTEMONAIES, FANCY GOODS, POMADES,
PERFUMERY, PINS, NEEDLES, COTTONS, &c.
GOODS FROM AUCTION DAILY,
MILLINERS SUPPLIED LOW.
ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

FATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting of the best styles and makes of
SHIRTING LINENS.
Linen Sheetings, Table Napkins, Towels, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks, and India Twills.
They would call particular attention to their very fine stock for
BOYS' WEAR,
Of plain, plaid and striped Linen-Drills, Sateens, Nankenettes and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequaled in the City, for style and cheapness.
LACE CURTAINS.
Chintzes, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK
AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Ladies will find a magnificent stock of
SPRING SACQUES and MANTLES.
Also, a large assortment of the
"ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES,"
Made and trimmed in the latest styles,
At all prices, from $6 up.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

ENGLISH PRINTS.
500 CASES HOYLES, SCHWABBES, POTTERS,
DALGLEISH, GRAFTONS, &c., &c.,
7-8 AND 9-8 PRINTS, IN NEW AND
CHOICE PATTERNS AND COLORINGS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
PER PACKAGE OR PIECE.
Received per last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOVELTIES IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Of every description—just received—
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOHAIR LUSTRES,
A beautiful article for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES, (en suite,)
CHOICE NEUTRAL SHADES.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, APRIL 7.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY—NEW DRESS goods, new prints, new cloaks, new shawls, new carpets, new oil-cloths, new window shades, and $30,000 worth of domestic cotton goods bought for cash before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, No. 342 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING,
GOODS, OF EVERY KIND, AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRESSES,
SACQUES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Embroidered Collars, Sets, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
From auction,
at unusually low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

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"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855.
For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
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SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village in Connecticut, less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful Family School of twelve boys, will receive into his family two more pupils, if application is made immediately. Place unsurpassed for healthfulness and other advantages. Reference to the first families in this City, whose boys are now in the school. Inquire of Dr. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st., or WM. B. HOTCHKISS, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange County, New-York.—First session commences April 16, continues twenty weeks. Young ladies will here find superior advantages for comfort and learning. Eighty miles by rail from New-York. Discount to Clergymen of 25 per cent. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Port Jervis, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 11th inst., from 4 to 6 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This School, for Boarding Pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good, first-class Institution at low rates. Military Drills are on the School Campus. Gold's Steam Heater warms the establishment. Session begins May 6.

JULIUS A. FOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Elizabeth, N. J. The Summer Session will open on the 5th of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Under the tuition of a native teacher, the French is made a spoken language. For circulars or further information, apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

PRINCIPALS AND MANAGERS OF Schools, Seminaries and Colleges, and all interested in Education—in establishing Schools—introducing and encouraging Pupils and providing efficient Teachers—can receive, by return mail, descriptive Educational Circulars to aid them, by addressing RICE & ANDREWS, Office National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILliamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 63 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.—will commence its 93d term on WEDNESDAY, April 9. For circulars or information, address Rutgers Female Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN. —Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a school or private family; she can give instruction in the French language, which she has learned at Paris, the German, the English branches, and if requested, in the first rudiments of music; satisfactory references given. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery, or address Box No. 20 Katonah Post-office, Westchester Co., New-York.

AS GERMAN AND FRENCH GOVERNESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A well-educated German girl, (Protestant,) who also speaks French, and could teach children, desires a situation in a private family; has no objection to go as nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED IN A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Must be a single man, of unblemished moral character, and able to teach the classics and higher mathematics. Address LUTHER, Box No. 40 Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Penn.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FRENCH OR Swiss lady, well educated and capable of teaching French and music, is wanted as governess and companion in a family residing a short distance from this City. Address M. R. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation to teach young children in the English branches and music, and to make herself generally useful; country preferred. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address HOME W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF ACKNOWledged ability in teaching, and with the best of reference from his last employer, desires a situation in a public school for the coming summer. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A CHURCH INSTItution, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, experienced and unmarried. Address M. A., No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BASS SINGER WANTED—ONE WITH A fine voice, a good reader, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Address, with name and full particulars, BASS SINGER, Station F, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

THE HOME COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following packages of clothing for the Nation's Freedmen, Women and Children at Port Royal:
A Friend, 1; Albany, 1; A Friend, 1; Andrew Knox, 1; Hicks-st., Brooklyn, 1; American Missionary Association, 11; Mrs. Newbold, 1; American Sunday School Union, 2; Miss Johnson, Scotland, Penn., 1; Women's Central Relief Association, 1; Friends, 2; S. Morris, Agent, 4; H. A. Kelly, 2; A Friend, 1; Mrs. R. W. Carter, 1; A Friend, 1; Soldiers' and Freedmen's Relief Circle of Irvington, 1; Miss Merritt, 1; American Missionary Association, 3; First Congregational Church of Poughkeepsie, 1; Collins & Brothers, 2; A. S. Barnes & Barker, 1; Miss Barker, 1; Elizabeth Martin, 1.
C. C. LEIGH,
FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, } Home Committee,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } No. 330 Broadway.
New-York, April 6, 1862.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business in either capacity. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as waitress; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do general housework or chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call for two days at No. 362 2d-av., three pairs of stairs, back room, No. 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can be seen and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman of steady habits and obliging disposition, with the best of references, desires a situation (in City or country, any distance.) Will be found a thorough chambermaid and first-class washer and ironer. Any family requiring an efficient domestic will apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate to a good place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A respectable woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up muslins very well; or would go as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to children; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can speak the German language well; would have no objection to travel with a family; is well accustomed to such; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 289 18th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., over the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook meats, game and poultry, sauces and all kinds of soups and desserts, and is an excellent baker; has lived several years in the City; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; her fellow-servant as regular waitress and parlormaid; wages $9 and $7; would wish to go in one family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; she thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go with a family to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook, and a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country—also, the same situation wanted by a colored woman, both have good reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Call at No. 11 Crosby-st., Room No. 17.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, is neat in the kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 444 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., basement, in the rear. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT. —A situation wanted to do general housework, or good plain cooking, for a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; references unexceptionable; wages moderate for the City or country. Apply to Mr. Hendrickson, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman in the above capacity; understands cooking, baking of bread and pies; can do up linens in good style; prefers going to the country; has excellent reference; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at the Employment Institute, No. 97 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman, in the above capacity; is an experienced servant in every respect; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; also, is a good baker; has the best of reference. Call or address A. K., No. 119 East 19th-st., 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITER GIRLS AND SERVANTS OF ALL WORK.—Ladies in Brooklyn and its vicinity are respectfully informed that, having left No. 10 Tillary-st., I have opened a spacious and commodious office at No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) where I have now waiting for situations a large number of select and reliable servants of different nations, with references direct from Brooklyn families, where they last served.
WILLIAM MANNING,
(late of No. 10 Tillary-st.)

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SITUATION IS wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework; can cook, bake, wash and iron first rate; can milk, make butter, &c.; has good reference; can go this day. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A STEADY, INdustrious girl, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good reference for honesty and competency; understands milk and butter; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, who has had long experience, and is in every respect qualified for the position; reference given and required; no objection to the country. Apply for information, for one week, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GENTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman, (colored,) to take care of a house during the Summer; the best of reference furnished. Apply at No. 155 West 29th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation in the above capacity; she thoroughly understands her business; does French fluting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference as to her capabilities. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AAD CHAMBERMAID. —Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as fine laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing in style; also, shirts neatly, and understands fluting; wages $7 a month, in a genteel family, or as regular housemaid and family seamstress. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; has long and satisfactory references from some of the highest families in the City; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, and a good needle-woman; has four years' reference from her last place and six years from her previous place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 21 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take charge of an infant. Six years' reference from her last place. No objection to travel. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 735 Broadway, Astor-place Hotel, Room No. 2.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable woman wishes a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has no objections to travel; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by an experienced child's nurse, can take entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself useful to the lady if required; no objection to go to the country a short distance, for the summer; first-class City reference given. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; inquire in the bakery; ring the bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 7th-av., between 18th and 20th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can make and fit children's dresses neatly, and do family sewing; would be obliging in a permanent situation; good City reference. Apply to present employer, No. 94 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-class seamstress and understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; would take care of children or do chamberwork; best City references given. Also, a very nice colored girl of 16, wants a situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; has a sewing-machine of her own. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS wishful to engage with a private family to go out by the month or week, to make children's dresses, ladies' underclothes, or infants' clothes; has the best of City reference; will go to the country; wages no object. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and to wait on young ladies or growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing; also understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st. Very highest reference can be given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a neat and active young woman, having seven years' City reference, a situation as professed waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing; no objection to go to the country with a family. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as waitress or chambermaid; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WOULD like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., 2d floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—ALL FAMILIES WHO WANT good servants will find it to their interest to call at Mrs. LOWE'S old-established Agency for Female Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st. First-class German, American, Irish and English girls always on hand. Good servants will always find the best places.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French, and Italian languages spoken.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., situations wanted for a number of experienced, capable men, with good references; waiters, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmers; men furnished at short notice for all kinds of work, or business of any kind. A number of men wanted this day.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants are wanted immediately at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S New Office, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., viz.: a first-class cook, a Protestant nurse, a colored cook and waitress. Also first-class servants for every variety of work.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places alway ready.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—WANTED, A situation as lady's maid or child's nurse, for the voyage to Europe, by a young person with good reference. Apply at No. 18 East 17th-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk by a young man, who has had 12 years' experience in the stationery and paper business in this City; has the best City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful, and would be satisfied with a small salary at present. Address W. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman, who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single Protestant man; is sober, industrious, and understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has the best of testimonials, both to ability and character; understands milking if required. Can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands his business, as coachman; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in training horses; first-class City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman, who understands the care of horses and carriages. The best City reference. Call or address at No. 119 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., THOMAS D., or Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a man, who has lived over four years with his employer, and is leaving on account of the family going to Europe; has the best reference that man can produce. Call at his present employer's No. 45 West 22d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, as coachman and gardener,—and also who understands the nature of a green-house,—by a married man of small incumbrance; references as to his capacity; most satisfactory documents can be produced from gentlemen of the City and country, with whom he has resided; understands how to keep a gentleman's place in order. Address D. M. V., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or Mr. STORY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant Scotchman, (single,) a situation as coachman and gardener, and assist about a gentleman's place; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City and country reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a respectable single young man; perfectly understands his business in both capacities, and will be found willing, civil and obliging, and can produce first-rate references. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business, and milking; is civil and willing; best of City reference from his last place. Address C. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER. —Wanted, by a Protestant married man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, or would take charge of a small farm; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference; his wife would take charge of the dairy and poultry. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER. —Wanted, a situation by a man and wife, without family; man understands the care and management of horses, and a good, careful driver; woman, a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City references, from last and previous employers. Address, for two days, B. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a middle-aged Englishman; understands his business, and is a careful driver and knows how to take care of any gentleman's horses and carriages; understands saddle-horses; no objection to the country; every satisfaction as to sobriety; good reference given. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, No. 120 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's horses and carriages; is a careful driver, and also a good vegetable gardener; was 8 years in last place, and can give satisfactory references. Address O. M., Box No. 377 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; would also be willing to take charge of, or assist in a vegetable garden; can give the best of reference for the last seven years. Call on, or address P. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a sober, honest and industrious man, with a thorough knowledge of farming, stock and draining, and highly recommended by his last employer; is married, and a Catholic by profession; his wife will take charge of milk and butter. Address B. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as farmer; understands the care and management of horses and cattle; will make himself generally useful; is sober, steady and industrious; satisfactory references given from last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by a Scotchman, (married,) without family, as farmer and gardener; has held good situations in this country; has got unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Call or address a note to J. H., at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS SWISS FARMER—FRENCH NURSE. —A middle-aged, strong man, from the French part of Switzerland, who can do farming, take care of horses, and do vegetable gardening, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place, together with his daughter, who is a competent nurse. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good vegetable gardener and understands the proper care of a greenhouse and grapery; perfect at laying out handsome grounds and paths, and a good planter; terms moderate; five years' City reference. Any parties in want may address C. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant single man as gardener; is fully competent in the culture of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetable, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; could take charge of horses, if required; reference of several years, of the first-class. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance;) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS practical gardener. The advertiser will be found to possess the full rudiments of gardening, also the science of landscaping, ornamental planting, &c. Address KNOW-NOTHING, Box 101 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, as plain gardener; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; understands taking care of cows, and farming; has good City and country reference. Address J. C. F., No. 55 Chrystie-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, until Monday next.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted as gardener and coachman, by a married man with one child; thoroughly understands taking care of a vegetable garden; understands taking care of horses; is a careful driver; can come well recommended from where he has been these last six years. Address, for two days, J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FLORIST.—WANTed, a situation by a man fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's country residence; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; wages moderate. Address M. Q., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, take care of a vegetable garden, work on a farm, and is a good milker of cows. His sister wants a place along with him; she can cook, wash and iron and do general housework. Any one in need of such would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for two days. Good reference can be given.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care and management of horses and cattle; his wife is a good cook; is steady, capable, and industrious; satisfactory references from last employers. Address E. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office; or call on E. HANLON, No. 22 West Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—A young man, of strictly temperate habits, wants a situation as above; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the care of stock, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. Call at or address THE INSTITUTE, 97 4th-av.

AS UNDER-GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A respectable young man, a steady situation as under-gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's small place; the best of reference can be given from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—COOK, &c. —Situations wanted, by an Englishman and wife, Protestants, without family; the man as groom and coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as experienced cook; understands the care of milk and butter, and would be willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly as their references will testify; can be seen at Mr. P. Trainor's Harness-maker, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway, until engaged, or address a letter to W. P.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A STEADY, FAITHFUL couple, desire a situation with a gentleman's family, City or country; the man is a good gardener and farmer, an excellent hand over horses—can drive well; his wife is a good down-stairs domestic, and a competent laundress; they are highly recommended. Apply at No. 370 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter by a single young man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address JAMES, Madison-square Post-office, or call at No. 50 Broadway, for two days. Is not afraid of work.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter in a private family by a single young man, who can be highly recommended; no objection to travel to Europe with a single gentleman or family; the advertiser is an Old Country servant. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., drug-store.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF AGE, residing with his parents, wants a situation in some mercantile house or store, where he would make himself useful. As for honesty and respectability he refers to his present employer. Call at M. HOLLANDER'S office, No. 21 Wall-st. Can be seen at any time till engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH SEVENTEEN YEARS of age, a situation; is the son of a physician residing in Canada; can come well recommended, and every satisfaction given as to honesty, industry, &c. Address A. B., No. 81 Bleecker-st.

TO LEARN MACHINISTS TRADE.—A respectable boy, 16 years of age, would like to learn the machinist trade; is strong and not afraid of work; can give excellent references. Call on or address J. B. MURPHY, Yorkville.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—I WANT a situation in a wholesale house on or about the 1st of May; have had twelve years' experience in the retail trade; can give good references, among others my present employer. Address W. G. S., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS drygoods or hardware house, for a young lad of 15. Salary no object. Address Box No. 424 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, one who understands cooking in all its branches and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, on Monday, at 101 9th-st.

A LAD—WANTED, IN AN AUCTION AND COMmission house; a smart and intelligent lad, one who can reside with his parents preferred. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway, between 9 and 10 A. M. Salary first year, $50.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT laundress, with good City references. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 19 Leroy-place.

OFFICE CLERK WANTED—17 TO 18 YEARS of age, in a commission house; must be an excellent penman, accurate at figures, of good address, willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Those satisfied with a moderate compensation at the start to secure a good opening, may address Box No. 3,307 Post-office, stating reference, experience, amount of salary required, &c. None others will receive attention.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT Dentist, fully competent to operate and do plate work. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Also, a dental student.
G. & A. PRETERRE, No. 156 Bowery, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS—a highly popular article. They will be liberally dealt with.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No 559 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

MOVING AND STORING FURNITURE carefully attended to, at the old-established buildings, Nos. 606 6th-av., 1,212 and 1,288 Broadway. Large furniture-wagons for moving. Inquire of E. MARTIN, No. 1,318 Broadway, near 36th-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles at FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

OLD BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
AND LIBRARIES,
BOUGHT ON LIBERAL TERMS, BY
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 161 Fulton-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 328 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE BONDS.—The undersigned desires to purchase ten thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, (now styled the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company,) for the use of the Sinking Fund of said Company. Parties will please designate the number of each bond they may offer. Propositions may be addressed to me, and left at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, up to the 20th of April.

HENRY WICK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three (3) per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
Company's Office, 25 William-st., (Room 9, 2d floor,)
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, and will remain closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., "both inclusive," preparatory to the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, to be held at Milwaukee April 30, 1862.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 33 Wall st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cohoes Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes on Monday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, JOSIAH OAKES, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER—7 30-100 United States Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., by T. H. KEESING, Auctioneer and General Broker, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance to the office in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 7,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange:

43 Exchange Ins.	$30	50 Firemen's Ins. Co.	$17
50 Jersey City Ins.	50	20 Commerce Ins.	100
100 N. Y. & N. H. R.	100	20 Met. Gas Light	100
50 Tradesmen's Bank	40	25 Man. & Mer. Bank	100
50 Lenox Insurance	25	50 Standard Ins.	50
20 Continental Ins.	100	20 Astor Ins. Co.	25
20 N. H. & N. Lon. R.	100		

$2,500 Logan Co. Manufacturing and Mining Co. bonds.
$4,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$2,400 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, April 10, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.
Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY,
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$2,618,749 20
Overdrafts		62 09
Due from Banks		85,187 64
Due from the Directors of the Bank	131,741 31	
Due from Brokers		— —
Real Estate		382,268 26
Specie		1,555,864 06
Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks in Exchanges		323,930 63
Stocks: New-York City and State and United States Stocks and Treasury Notes		1,357,665 09
Bonds and Mortgages		— —
Bills of Solvent Banks		20,502 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		— —
Loss and Expense Account		6,846 12
United States Demand Notes		24,700 00
Total		$6,375,775 09
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$417,300	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$417,300	
Less Notes on hand	142,457—	274,842 00
Profits		463,876 38
Due to Banks		328,384 98
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		— —
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		— —
Due Depositors, on demand		4,307,566 98
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,103 75
Total		$6,375,775 09

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier, of the BROADWAY BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business in New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed,) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 4th day of April, 1862. (Signed,) MATT'S BANTA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,024,297 88
Overdrafts		1,824 82
Due from Banks and Bankers		28,359 76
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$67,864 95	
Due from Brokers	7,000 00	
Real Estate		188,099 84
Specie		245,063 37
Cash Items, viz., principally Checks on other Banks received in course of business		394,630 31
Stocks		737,934 84
Bills of Solvent Banks		22,368 00
Loss and Expense Account		5,567 63
Total		$2,648,146 45
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$750,000 00
Circulation Registered	$305,176	
Less Notes on hand	32,072—	273,104 00
Profits		37,251 42
Due to Banks		457,012 31
Due Depositors on demand		1,122,185 56
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Sinking Fund		8,593 16
Total		$2,648,146 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tempore*, and GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, a banking association located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tem.*
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of April, 1862.
R. M. HEDDEN, Notary Public.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets, of the Board of Aldermen, met at Room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, 2d of April, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application for the erection of a public market at the foot of 16th-st., East River. Many of the parties interested in the subject were present, when it was agreed to adjourn until MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at the same time and place, in order to afford all parties interested an opportunity to be present, and state their views to the Committee. The attendance of all persons interested is respectfully requested, in order that the Committee may report their conclusions to the Board at the earliest practicable moment.

JAMES REED,
WILLIAM WALSH,
JOHN D. ATTIWELL,
Committee on Markets.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of DEMARAY & CRANE for the benefit of their creditors: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of DEMARAY & CRANE, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dated April 5, 1862.

ap7-law6wM* THOS. J. NORTHALL, Assignee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS.

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE restores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. AUGUION'S, 127 Bowery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 28 cents, [silver.] Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA	SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862.

VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAFT WANTED immediately to carry coal from this port to Fort Monroe, and Alexandria, Va., and Newbern, N. C. Apply at this office. A. BOYD, Captain and D. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 21st April.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TO VESSEL OWNERS.—A RESPONSIBLE firm can furnish freights and get a first-class captain to sail a flat vessel of fifty or sixty tons. Address R. S. G., Box No. 147 *Times* Office,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION ON HUDSON RIVER RESUMED.—The People's Line steamers have commenced their regular trips to Albany, and from this date will leave, EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 16, North River, foot of Cortlandt-st. Tickets, for all points West, to be had at the office on the dock. Freight forwarded to Albany and the West with dispatch. P. C. SMITH, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1862.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JEROME, FITZHUGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

A. G. JEROME,
D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
J. E. JENKINS.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business, at No. 20 Exchange-place, (offices formerly occupied by J. Van Schaick.) A. G. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of FITZHUGH & JENKINS, and will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 61 Beaver-st.

D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862 J. E. JENKINS.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL WILDE & SONS being dissolved by the death of Mr. SAMUEL WILDE, Sen., the business will be conducted as heretofore by the surviving partners, under the name and style of SAMUEL WILDE'S SONS.

APRIL 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The début of Miss EMILIA J. BOUGHTON is further postponed from Monday, the 7th April, on account of severe illness. It is hoped she will be able to appear the latter part of this week, and full notice of the same will be given in all the papers two days before her appearance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, 1862.

A reception will be given as above to the officers and crews of the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* who so nobly stood by their guns and their flag in the late engagement in Hampton Roads.

Personal narratives will be given by one or more from those ships, and addresses made by distinguished speakers.

The Band of the *North Carolina* will be present, by permission of Commodore Paulding.

Admission..........50 cents.

Subscriptions toward the same object will be received by the Committee, and all proceeds will be distributed among the petty officers and men, as a token of regard, and a just, though partial, indemnification for personal pecuniary losses sustained by these brave defenders of the flag of our country.

P. Perit,
Olyphant Son & Co.,
Wm. B. Crosby,
Howland & Aspinwall,
Alsop & Chauncey,
Jas. G. King,
A. Gracie King,
Jas. W. Underhill,
Rev. J. H. Tyng,
Caleb Barstow,
Snow & Burgess,
Wm. A. Booth,
A. A. Low & Bros.,
David Hoadley,
John J. Cisco,
Robert L. Taylor,
Jas. A. Briggs,
T. B. Satterthwaite,
Edw. A. Weeks,
Alfred Edwards,
Rev. H. Loomis,
Chas. H. Marshall,
Weston & Gray,
M. H. Grinnell,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
Brown Bros. & Co.,
Wm. Scott,
Maunsell B. Field,
F. S. Lathrop,
Rev. F. Vinton,
Rev. S. B. S. Bissell,
and others.

Treasurer of Committee, E. PLATT,
Cashier of the Seamen's Bank for Savings,
No. 78 Wall-st.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
JAS. DEMAREST,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
E. RICHARDSON,
E. E. MORGAN,
WM. E. DODGE, JR.,
F. M. FRENCH,
HENRY P. MARSHALL.

WALLACK'S.

CONSTANT CHANGE
AND
GREAT VARIETY.
Programme for the week:
MONDAY—Secrets worth Knowing.
TUESDAY—The Love Chase.
WEDNESDAY—Old Heads and Young Hearts.
THURSDAY—A most Popular Comedy.
FRIDAY—The Rivals.
SATURDAY—School for Scandal.
MONDAY,
Will be presented (first time here) Morton's great Comedy of
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

Rostrum	Mr. Lester Wallack
April	Mr. Blake
Nicholas Rue	Mr. Charles Fisher
Undermine	Mr. George Holland
Plethora	Mr. Young
Egerton	Mr. Norton
Greville	Mr. Reynolds
Butler	Mr. Parkes
Valet	Mr. Parsloe
Coachman	Mr. Turner
Rose Sydney	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Greville	Miss Fanny Morant
Sally Downright	Mrs. John Sefton
Cook	Miss Carman

The Comedies of
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
LOVE IN A MAZE,
AND
LOVE AND MONEY,
Are in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE GRAND COMBINATION
FOR SIX NIGHTS MORE.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, April 7, 1862.
THE RIVALS,
WITH THIS REMARKABLE DISTRIBUTION:

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. John Gilbert
(His first appearance here.)	
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Capt. Absolute	Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Bob Acres	Mr. T. Placide
Falkland	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Lydia Languish	Mrs. W. C. Gladstane
Julia	Miss Emma Taylor
Lucy	Mrs. Skerrett

To conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

William	Mr. E. L. Davenport

TUESDAY EVENING—BENEFIT of Mr. WHEATLEY.
In preparation—THE ENCHANTRESS.
Admission, 50 cents; secured parquet stalls, 75 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS'
WHALING VOYAGE,
EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.—MR. SAM'L COLVILLE, Acting Manager. MARY PROVOST, the most versatile actress of any age, after an absence of five years from the Atlantic States, during which she has made a most successful professional tour of California, Australia, England and Ireland, will appear in her native City on MONDAY EVENING, April 7, in J. Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play, in 5 acts, of the HUNCHBACK. Julia, Miss MARY PROVOST. Supported by Lotty Hough as Helen; Geo. Ryer, as Master Walter; J. H. Allen, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say fifteen hundred (1,500) tons of Coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Wood will be inspected and measured by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Wood to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAM'L B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of Friday, April 11, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Chambers-st., from Chatham-st. to James-slip, and in James-slip, from Cherry-st. to the East River, and the cross and intersecting streets between Chatham-st. and the East River.

For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For setting curb and gutter stones in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs, and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and

For building a fence around Mount Morris-square.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, March 31, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 1, 1862.

TO GRANITE CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and laying 8,121 lineal feet of granite coping, for parapet wall around the new Reservoir, of the following dimensions, viz.: Three feet wide, 12 inches thick, and in lengths not less than 5 feet.

Plans and specifications for the work can be seen on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY next, 7th inst., for furnishing at Fort Lafayette, 90 tons, gross weight, best quality red ash, egg size, anthracite coal, subject to the inspection and approval, and to be paid for upon the certificate of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at that post.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PURE MILK.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL FURNISH, after May 1, from 150 to 200 quarts of milk daily, from a short distance by New-Haven Railroad, delivered at 27th-st. or Centre-st. station. Address FARMER, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

WINTER GARDEN.

The Management has pleasure in announcing that the matchless artiste,
MATILDA HERON,
has consented to continue in New-York for three nights longer for the purpose of presenting, for the first time in this City, an original American tragedy, in five acts, entitled
SIBYL,
by
JOHN SAVAGE,
in which she will sustain the rôle of the heroine, a part eminently fitted to a powerful and sensitive nature like hers, which can clothe even the details of domestic life and love with an Ossianic pomp of feeling. The other characters will be sustained by Messrs. Barton Hill, Chas. Walcot, Jr., A. H. Davenport, Prior, Miss Fanny Brown, Miss Wilkes, Mrs. Walcot, &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
HYATT FROST..........Manager

This instructive and interesting collection of Living Animals from every part of the world, is now exhibiting under

AN IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
AN IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
gaily decorated with flags of all nations, on
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.,
There is
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.

Doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock. Performances, 11½, 3½ and 8½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 9 years, 15 cents.

In this
MATCHLESS ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
MATCHLESS ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
Is the great
PERFORMING ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB,
Trained and performed by Prof. NASH, executing feats never performed by any Elephant in America. Also, the
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL.

It is really imposing to see such a Mountain of Vitality obedient to the will of B. F. THOMAS, his keeper. The
MOST TRIUMPHANT
MOST TRIUMPHANT
And
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
Of this
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
In its grand Opening Night, is
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
Don't fail to
GO IMMEDIATELY
GO IMMEDIATELY
To see this grand and
STUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
SRUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
In its new attire, on
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
As it remains in the City for
A SHORT TIME ONLY.
A SHORT TIME ONLY.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 31 Elizabeth-st.

LECTURES.

ATHENÆUM ASSOCIATION.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE.

PROF. AGASSIZ

In continuation and conclusion of the subject of the recent Course, will deliver a
FINAL LECTURE AT IRVING HALL,
ENTITLED "THE STANDING OF MANKIND IN NATURE."
On MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

For sale at the book-stores and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

SYRIA AND ITS CUSTOMS, COSTUMES AND CURIOSITIES.—WILLIAM WHITE WILLIAMS, Esq., recently returned from the Holy Land, will deliver a second lecture on the above subjects at the Lee-av. Sabbath School Hall, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7. The lecture will be illustrated by the costumes of a Syrian lady and gentleman, and of a Cadi or Judge. Maps, pictures and thirty interesting curiosities will be exhibited. Mr. Naceef Jimmal, a native of Syria, will wear the picturesque costume of a Mohammedan Cadi, and will read the Koran, give the Muezzin's "Call to Prayer," and pray in the Moslem style. The Lee-av. Sunday School Choir will add to the interest of the occasion by some of their choice melodies. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted:

W. W. Williams, No. 9 University-place, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I listened with much pleasure and profit to your lecture on *Jerusalem*, at Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, last evening. I noticed the crowded audience particularly, and I am sure that the ladies, gentlemen and children were all delighted as well as instructed. Your lectures are very entertaining, and will, I think, make a permanent impression for good everywhere. I cordially commend them. Yours, truly,

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862. R. G. PARDEE.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1862.

Mr. William W. Williams has recently returned from a tour of careful observation in SYRIA and the HOLY LAND. He has carefully prepared a series of Lectures, designed to furnish his countrymen with the results of his inquiries. I have heard one of these Lectures, and from the impressions made on my own mind by this exercise, I can cheerfully recommend him as an acceptable, and his Lectures as an instructive and interesting service.

GARDINER SPRING.

BROOKLYN, Monday, March 31, 1862.

REV. DR. BELLOWS.—DEAR SIR: THE interesting topic of your late lecture in New-York, called *A Trip to Manassas*, and the opportunity of hearing, from a reliable witness, what the actual appearance of things is in the scene lately occupied by the rebel army, induces us to ask you to repeat the lecture, in the same conversational way in which it is reported to have been so successfully given in New-York, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

Respectfully yours,

A. A. Low,
A. W. Benson,
Philander Shaw,
Jas. H. Frothingham,
N. E. Pierrepont,
Edward Anthony,
A. M. White,
E. H. R. Lyman,
L. B. Wyman,
J. O. Low,
E. S. Mills,
Geo. S. Stephenson,
John Winslow,

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I will cheerfully comply with your request at the time and place you name, and feel myself much honored by the invitation. Respectfully yours,

H. W. BELLOWS.

To Messrs. A. A. Low, H. E. Pierrepont, and others.

A TRIP TO MANASSAS.—Dr. Bellows will give a lecture at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING next, April 7, at 8 o'clock, describing a personal visit to Manassas the third day after its evacuation, illustrated by trophies brought from the ground of Manassas and Bull Run. Proceeds to be devoted to a public charity. Admission to parquette and balcony, 50 cents; all other parts of the house, 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the book and music stores in Brooklyn; also, at the store of Stearns & Beale, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

GERMAN HISTORICAL LECTURES.—The second of a course of eight lectures in the German language, will be delivered TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-st., by Rev. C. HENNICKE, of New-York. Subject, *Dr. Martin Luther and the Period of the Reformation in relation with Universal History.* Eight tickets for $1, or single tickets at 25 cents, may be had at the door on the evening, or at the principal German bookstores.

THE SECRETARY.

N. B.—The third lecture will take place on TUESDAY, 29th April.

MR. BANVARD, THE ARTIST, WILL deliver a lecture on *The Chivalry of the Scriptures and the Battles of the Bible*, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, illustrated with large paintings of the battle-fields as they now appear, taken by Mr. Banvard upon the spot, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER HIS Lecture on the *Pathos of Humor*, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on the EVENING of April 8, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Christian School of Industry. Tickets may be had at the door.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Referee's Attorneys.
ap5-2aw3wS

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.

T. J. B. SCHENCK.

n4-law6mM*

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NORFOLK TURTLE MERRIMAC.

Important Particulars Regarding the Damage She Sustained.

More Formidable Armament Preparing.

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT BATTLES.

JEFF. DAVIS ON PAROLED PRISONERS.

How the Confederates Assert they Were Cheated.

Our Island Ten correspondent sends us a Charleston Mercury of March [illegible], and a Memphis Appeal of March [illegible], from which we make these important extracts:

"THE NORFOLK TURTLE."

From the Charleston Mercury.

The iron-clad steamer *Virginia* cost $165,000 to fit her up, and in one day destroyed over $1,100,000 worth of Yankee property. She lost her prow in striking the *Ericsson* a slanting blow, and not by running against the *Cumberland*. This can be replaced in two days, and then she will be in as good, if not better, condition than ever. We give an extract from a private letter from Mr. John L. Porter, the naval constructor of the *Virginia*. He writes:

"I received but little encouragement from any one while the *Virginia* was progressing. Hundreds—I may say thousands—asserted she would never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up; others said the crew would suffocate; but the most wise said the concussion and report from the guns would deafen the men. Some said she would not steer; and public opinion generally about here said she would never come out of the dock. You have no idea what I have suffered in mind since I commenced her; but I knew what I was about, and persevered. Some of her inboard arrangements are of the most intricate character, and have caused me many sleepless nights in making them; but all have turned out right, and thanks are due to a kind Providence, whose blessings on my efforts I have many times invoked.

I must say I was astonished at the success of the *Virginia*. She destroyed the *Cumberland* in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the *Congress* was captured. The *Minnesota* would have shared the same fate, but she got aground, and the *Virginia* could not get at her.

The *Virginia* steers beautifully, and her speed is three miles more per hour than it ever was. She is very comfortable; there is not the least unpleasant sound from the guns, and all the officers are highly pleased."

The *Virginia* is now in the dry-dock for repairs. Her iron plates are said to have withstood, with the most complete success, the effects of the terrific cannonading of the enemy, some of the sections only being riven. Her smoke-stack and ventilators were riddled by the enemy's balls, so as to give them the appearance, as our informant describes them, of huge nutmeg graters. We are glad to learn from the Norfolk *Day Book* that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond for the *Virginia*, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a solid shot weighing 360 pounds.

The shot is of wrought iron, long, and has a steel point. This point is not conical, as in the common rifle cannon-ball, but shaped like that of the ordinary instrument for punching iron. Recent experiments show this to be a very ugly weapon, even against thick iron plates. The gun for this new projectile, with the two Armstrong guns, put aboard the *Virginia* since she returned from Newport's News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th, says: "Private information from Norfolk assures us that the Ajax of the Roads will not be long idle, and that when she makes her second excursion it will fall with crushing effect upon the old hulks of the Federal navy. Since her gallant exploits of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk breathe freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit from Burnside."

Macaulay-ish.—The Norfolk *Day Book* concludes an article on the new principles of warfare established by the late naval battle, as follows:

"As for the stone fortifications and earthworks, they are doomed to become mere objects of curious regret, studied as monuments of an obsolete system of warfare, and interesting to itinerant artists in search of the picturesque."

JACKSON'S DEFEAT AT WINCHESTER.

The Memphis *Appeal* publishes the following dispatches:

Augusta, Wednesday, March 26.

Charleston papers of this morning contain the following dispatch from Richmond, 25th, which says:

Gov. Letcher has received a dispatch, which says that at half-past 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, "Stone Wall" Jackson engaged the enemy, 18,000 strong, at Barton's Mills, five miles this side of Manchester.

After a severe battle Jackson was compelled to retreat, with a heavy loss of men and officers.

Capt. Antrum, wounded and a prisoner; Lieuts. Dalle and Watson, Fifth Virginia, killed; Capt. Buford, Maj. Jackson, and Lieut. Williams missing, supposed killed.

Our loss about two hundred.

Gen. Jackson retreated to Cedar Creek, leaving his baggage in his rear. The enemy was advancing.

Richmond, Wednesday, March 26.

A dispatch has just been received at the War Department in this city, from Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, which states that the Federals were repulsed with great loss. Gen. Jackson held the field, having lost 200 killed and wounded. He fell back the same evening, under cover of the night, to Cedar Creek. Jackson's force did not exceed 6,000.

It comments as follows:

"We have two reports from the recent battle in the valley of Virginia. That of our regular correspondent is, it will be seen, founded upon official intelligence received at the War Department, from Gen. Johnston, and is favorable—really indicating a victory for the Confederate arms. The retreat of Gen. Jackson was a move which was the necessary result of the evacuation of Manassas, and had been ordered some days previous."

PAROLED REBEL PRISONERS TO FIGHT.

THAT MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 19.

We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoners who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government *be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in our struggle for independence.*

The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Government with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract the points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messrs. Fish and Ames to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our Government, while denying this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose, Messrs. Conrad and Seddon were deputed by our Government as Commissioners to meet those of the Northern Government under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently, a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he (Gen. Wool) had *full authority* to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. Gen. Howell Cobb was then appointed by the Government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfactorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each Government should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to rank, &c.; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, after these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, during the whole continuance of the war, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

In carrying out this agreement, our Government *has released some three hundred prisoners above those exchanged by the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two Governments being so much in our favor.* At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our privateersmen, Gen. Cobb had reason to suspect the good faith of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages, (among them Col. Corcoran,) who were *en route* from points further South than Richmond to go North under a flag of truce to Norfolk. A number of these hostages, however, had already been exchanged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Government, *not one of our privateersmen have been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where they are still confined.*

As a judgment upon this open and shameless perfidy of the North, it is proposed that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obligations. There is as little doubt of the honor of such a proposition as there is of its justice and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.

THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN.

From various North Carolina papers we have these particulars of Gen. Burnside's victory:

The enemy's gunboats first appeared in sight on Wednesday afternoon, at a point known as Slocum's Creek, and commenced shelling the woods in every direction. A company of Cavalry, Capt. Evans, Commander, stationed here as pickets, were forced to retire. Two of his men were wounded, one in the heel.

Thursday the fleet advanced as far as Fort Dixie, a strong fortification, mounting four heavy guns, distant from Newbern about five miles. This fort was surrounded by a breastwork, and though shelled for three or four hours during the afternoon, by the enemy's gunboats, was manfully defended until dark, when the enemy's fire ceased. At night it was discovered that the enemy were landing in heavy force. *One estimate is that they sent ashore twenty thousand infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and thirty pieces of field artillery.* It was deemed impossible to hold this post against such a force, aided by the gunboats, so the guns were spiked and the position abandoned.

Friday morning the fighting was commenced at early dawn, and continued until 10½ o'clock, when our forces, *being almost completely surrounded by an army outumbering them at least three to one, splendidly armed, disciplined, equipped and officered, were compelled to retreat. The retreat, we hear, was well conducted at first, and in good order, but finally became a rout.*

Fort Thompson was the most formidable fortification on the river. It was four miles from Newbern, and mounted thirteen heavy guns, two of them rifled 32-pounders.

Fort Ellis, three miles from Newbern, mounted eight heavy guns. It was commanded by Capt. Edelin's Company B, First Maryland Regiment. Finding that the other fortifications had fallen, Capt. E. ordered his guns to be dismounted, (having no spikes,) and they were thrown down the embankment.

Fort Lane, mounting eight guns, two miles from Newbern, was blown up, Capt. Mayo losing his life by remaining to fire the magazine. He was killed by the explosion.

Union Point Battery, one mile from Newbern, mounted two guns. It was manned by the Confederate Minstrels, under the command of Charles O. White, Manager. This battery fired but twice, and then with but little effect, the enemy being out of range. Three of the Minstrels are missing. It is thought they were taken prisoners. Their names are given us as Prof. Isadella, James Wood and Frank Hineman.

Col. Avery's Regiment, the Thirty-Third, suffered severely, and fought well. Col. Avery and Maj. Hoke are reported killed. We trust that it is not so, but fear that it is. Col. Lee was reported killed, but we learn that this is not so. His horse is said to have been killed under him, and this, no doubt, gave rise to the report that he had been killed. His regiment also stood as long as standing was possible. Col. Vance's Regiment was so placed, we think, that it did not get into the main battle, but also so that it had to cut its way out by some of the hardest kind of fighting. It did do so. *Our cavalry, we fear, did not do as they ought to have done. They did no good at all. Perhaps they did harm. They were not in the fight at all.*

Our loss in persons known to be killed and wounded is, perhaps, one hundred to one hundred and fifty. *The enemy's is reported at anything from six hundred to sixteen hundred.* The first panic reports, which represented a large number of our people as being taken prisoners, appear to be almost wholly without foundation. The whole number of prisoners will not reach two hundred.

It is said that the enemy was piloted through a swamp on our left by a mulatto; at any rate, they were piloted by somebody who knew the country, and there is not wanting suspicion attaching itself to some white person or persons. The artillery companies behaved well. Of course, our heavy guns had to be abandoned, and some of our field guns also. Latham's Battery is said to have worked great havoc among the enemy. Brem's Battery lost some of its pieces, as did Latham's. We believe the horses were killed.

The all-sufficient explanation of our defeat was, *want of men.* With the militia, they outnumbered us nearly five to one—leaving out the militia, they outnumbered us nearly six to one. After Sinclair's regiment left, those who bore the brunt of the battle were outnumbered fully seven to one. That, under these circumstances, we could hold our position permanently, was not in the range of possibility. Whether it was worth while to make a fight at all, with such a disparity of force, is a question.

The railroad bridge, across Neuse River, was not burned until all our troops had crossed, except those whose escape had been effectually cut off by the Yankees. The railroad bridge is said to have been an elegant structure, and of a most substantial character. It was burnt by a raft, upon which was piled 200 barrels spirits of turpentine and 150 bales of cotton. The torch was applied, and the raft set adrift, and in a few moments it lay alongside the piers of the bridge, and the costly fabric was wrapped in flames from end to end.

The turnpike bridge across the river was also burnt by our forces.

The Gaston House, the Washington Hotel, many churches, and the greater portion of the town, is in ashes. A lad, who left Friday night and reached Petersburgh yesterday morning, says the Yankees were busily engaged in endeavoring to check the progress of the flames, and it was thought that some few houses would be saved, at least enough to shelter the demons who have invaded the place.

All the cotton, about 200 bales, and 1,500 barrels of resin and turpentine, besides naval stores, were destroyed.

The theatre, it is said, escaped destruction. Here the Yankees secured about twenty-five kegs of gunpowder, which had been stored there for the manufacture of cartridges.

The steamer *Post Boy* was destroyed by the Confederates, but the *Albermarle*, with a schooner in tow, loaded with commissary stores, was taken by the gunboats of the enemy.

It is said that Burnside sent in a couple of officers, under a white flag, to declare to the people that they would not be molested, nor would their property be interfered with. It was stated, however, that all soldiers or other persons found with arms in their hands would be arrested.

The *Daily Progress* office falls into the hands of the enemy; but the proprietor, Mr. Pennington, had thrown all the type into pi, and so disabled the press that it could not be used.

Seven trains left Newbern for Goldsboro' Friday forenoon, all crowded to overflowing. A shell from the enemy's gunboats fell within twenty-five feet of the last train as it moved off.

All the rolling stock of the railroad was saved, and but few persons remained in the town. Women and children were overtaken by the trains many miles from Newbern, some in vehicles of various kinds, and many on foot. The people, with but few exceptions, say they prefer death to living in Newbern under Yankee rule.

The obstructions which had been placed in Neuse River, gave the Yankees no annoyance whatever. They had skillful pilots, and threaded the channel with as much facility as our own boats.

Goldsboro', Wednesday, March 19.

A flag of truce boat brings information that the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners during the recent battle, was 500. *Burnside admits that the Yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 1,500.* Major Carmichael, of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, was the only field officer killed. Col. Avery was made prisoner.

THE WAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

A Memphis correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes some interesting letters with regard to the movements of the war in the Valley of the Mississippi. In a letter dated Memphis, March 18, he says:

"We have important news from the Tennessee River. You were advised in my letter of yesterday that the enemy had landed a few regiments at Savannah, a small town on the east side of the river, about thirty miles from Iuka. We now hear that thirty-two transports, under convoy of a gunboat, passed up the river by Reynoldsburgh, in Humphries County, Monday evening last. Fourteen other transports passed up during the night, and others again on Tuesday morning, but in what number, I am not informed. The boats were laden with troops, artillery, cavalry, wagons, mules, &c., and were making, it is believed, for Savannah. Some regiments have also been thrown forward to Paris, about thirty miles southwest from Fort Henry, and on the direct line to Memphis.

This looks as if Gen. Buell did not intend to let the grass grow under his feet. With the present stage of water in the Tennessee River, the gunboats cannot ascend beyond Eastport; yet it is evident a bold push will be made to reach the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and to gain a position to turn our forces and defences on the Mississippi. Meanwhile Gen. Halleck is massing a heavy force in the rear of New-Madrid, on the west bank of the river, and below Island No. 10.

Thus, it will be seen, the enemy has put in motion two heavy columns—one on either side of the Mississippi—and that they are gradually moving southward. Buell's Division, owing to the facilities afforded by the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, has made greater progress than Halleck's, which has many physical difficulties to encounter and overcome. The effect of Buell's advance, however, is to help on Halleck.

We shall never be able to stop the progress of the enemy until we are strong enough to hold both banks of the river; for if he be allowed to pass us on one side, and gain the river below, he may at any time cut off our communications, and virtually close the water-way by his field batteries. *When shall we be able to make a successful stand, and check and drive him back? Not, I fear, until large reinforcements shall have reached the field.* It is easy enough to block the way against the Federal gunboats, but closing the river does not prevent the land forces from moving on. We must not only hold the river against the gunboats, but by opposing equal forces to the columns advancing down on either bank, check and drive them back. To do this will require a large army, and the utmost skill and energy. The accounts from the river above are conflicting. For the present, I can only say it may be found necessary, in a few days, to make some other changes in our positions before we take up a final line of defence. *It will require thousands of lives and millions of money to repair the loss of Forts Henry and Donelson. It was through those neglected gateways the Trojan horse was introduced.*

The announcement is made that President Davis is coming to Tennessee to assist in expelling him from our borders. He cannot come too soon. But we need men and arms more than leaders. Johnston, Beauregard, Polk and Bragg will lead us on to victory, if anybody [illegible] will do it, no one doubts, if they are properly supported. Nevertheless, it is well the President is coming. Already the announcement has produced the happiest effect in the *Southwest*, where he is well known and exceedingly popular. Persons who had been called out as militia, are enrolling themselves in large numbers, under the belief that the President will be here to lead in person.

Bells for Beauregard continue to come in. Many of the plantation bells used for indicating the time and calling the negroes together, weigh from 100 to 500 pounds, and are composed of the best metal for cannon.

Boats arriving here are not permitted to land their cargoes, except of certain kinds, and the cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., now in the city, are being sent to places of safety. All this can have but one meaning: We are clearing the decks for the mighty struggle just ahead of us.

We have good news from Mississippi. *The planters are piling up their cotton, and getting it ready for the faggot the moment the enemy advances.* They are also sending their slaves up the river to work on the fortifications; and they say they are ready to make any sacrifices the Government may require. Should the invader continue his advance, he will be lighted on his way by frowning batteries and blazing cotton, which shall be unto him a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. The little cotton at this point is being shipped to the Sunk Lands in the upper St. Francis river, in Missouri, where it will be beyond the reach of friend or foe, except in the wet season, and may be easily destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the first accounts received here of the battle in Arkansas were not wholly reliable. At first we were led to believe the Confederates had been victorious; then that it was a drawn battle; and now it is feared it was a disaster. The superintendent of the telegraph line from Memphis to Little Rock, left here to-day. It is reported that the line would be extended to-day to Fayetteville, in which event he may expect additional news to-morrow. Arrangements are approaching completion to procure and send forward dispatches from Fort Smith, and the Upper Arkansas, with greater speed and certainty than they have been coming heretofore.

Capt. John Morgan was sent, a few days ago, on a scout with a detachment of his squadron near Laverno, and had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets—killing 17, and taking about as many prisoners. Capt. Morgan was entering the turnpike from a lane, and was alone, when he suddenly came in contact with a cavalier, who said to Morgan, "Halt and dismount!" The reply was, "I am Capt. John Morgan, and do not obey Federal commands; draw your pistol, Sir; we are upon an equality." The Federal replied: "We are not, Sir"—at the same time making a quick motion with his hand to his side—when the valiant Captain fired, and "down went a Federal meetin' house!" He fell dead, and turned out to be the veritable Capt. Wilson, of Buell's staff, who planted the Federal flag on the Capitol of Nashville.

THE VALLEY TO BE DEFENDED.

From the Memphis Appeal.

We learn from an officer, whose position gives him many facilities for obtaining correct information, that Gen. Van Dorn is rapidly concentrating his forces, and will immediately move to Pocahontas. His object is to move against New-Madrid, and assist in defending the great Valley of the Mississippi. It is far more important that we should hold the Mississippi than the hills and swamps in Southwesterm Missouri.

It may not be strictly proper to refer to movements of this character, but our military authorities will see the importance of quieting the apprehensions of the people of the Southwest. We have never participated in the uneasiness felt by many for the safety of the Valley; but that considerable alarm has prevailed in many quarters, which it were well to allay, cannot be denied. Having arrested the further progress of Gen. Curtis in the wilds of the West, we trust that the gallant Van Dorn will be equally successful in checking the movements of Gen. Pope at New-Madrid.

Des Arc, Ark., Tuesday, March 25.

The troops are gathering in large numbers at Jacksonport and Pocahontas. They are in the highest spirits, in prospect of immediate service. Gen. Van Dorn and Gen. Jeff. Thompson are preparing for an early movement on some point on the Mississippi River.

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Savannah Republican March 21.

Official information was received here yesterday of the landing of 1,000 of the enemy at Bluffton, early in the morning. Later accounts, brought by passengers on the Charleston train, state that a courier arrived at Hardensville, in the afternoon, with the intelligence that 15,000 were landed from their gunboats, and were preparing for a march upon the railroad.

There was considerable bustle in the city last night, indicating that some of the Georgia boys were about to have a chance to participate in the fight. We shall, perhaps, hear of important developments during the day.

Most of our readers have probably already heard of the capture, on Edisto Island, of Lieut.-Col. Bennett, of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieut. Kirby, of the Forty-seventh New-York, and a Mr. Willis, an "United States Government agent" to steal cotton from the sea islands. These worthies had wandered in a buggy about three hundred yards from their camp near the Baily House, when they were pounced upon, and carried off in triumph by three of our Frog Level scouts. Up to this time we have been silent with regard to this capture, in compliance with a request from headquarters. In this connection, the following letter and inclosure from Gen. Evans, will be read with interest.

Headquarters Third Military District,
Adams' Run, S. C.,
March 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

In order to let the civilized world know the character of the enemy we are fighting, I would ask you to publish the inclosed instructions, found on the person of the captive, Benjamin Willis, of the State of Maine, United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. G. EVANS,
Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

Headquarters U. S. Resident Agent,
Hilton Head, South Carolina,
February 8, 1862.

Mr. Benjamin Willis, Port Royal:

You will proceed to North Edisto Island, with Col. Noble, and assist Mr. Gideon Reynolds and Mr. Braiton in collecting cotton and other property on the island, and performing such other service as they may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. REYNOLDS,
Lieut.-Col. 1st Regt. R. I. Artillery,
United States Resident Agent.

A true copy:
N. G. Evans,
Brig.-Gen. Com. Third Military District, S. C.

The Savannah *News*, of March 21, states that the enemy have erected a battery on the Martello Tower, on Tybee Island, *which threw a shell over Fort Pulaski.* They have also erected a battery on Decent Creek, southeast of Fort Pulaski, near Lazaretto Creek, *on old hulk, which it is thought will also throw shot on the fort.* The *Republican* says:

"The Yankees have been quite busy in our river, both above and below Fort Pulaski. They have one rifle cannon on an old hulk near Decent Island, 2¼ miles south of Fort Pulaski; one on the Martello Tower, and a battery of dahlgrens and columbiads on the point of Tybee: and a battery on Daufuskie Island, apparently of four guns."

The fleet at Tybee consists of one ship-of-war, one bark discharging, and two coal schooners of the point. On Thursday week the rifled cannon on the Martello Tower was fired once at a boat near the north wharf of Cockspur, twice at the hospital, and once at the Fort, neither shot taking effect. No additional batteries have been erected in the river above the Fort.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

The Savannah *Republican*, of March 21, states that the enemy's gunboats were up to Darien, Friday last, and, without committing any depredations, returned, and are now at Doboy. The enemy have not landed in any force at Brunswick, but keep pretty close to their boats, which are anchored in the Sound.

At last accounts there were no Federals at St. Mary's. Being satisfied with their experiment in the river, they returned to Fernandina, where they are at present.

A man named Seaman, who piloted the gunboat *Ottawa* up the St. Mary's, was brought to Savannah in custody of officers, Saturday evening. He pleads that the Federals impressed him, and forced him to pilot their boat up the river, and that he escaped from them at the first opportunity that was offered. He is now in jail, and will soon undergo an examination. He says there were 119 men on board the gunboat, 47 of whom were killed by our sharpshooters from the banks of the river, and many wounded. The *Ottawa* was armed with four 24-pound brass pieces, and one large pivot gun, and the men had cutlasses and pistols. They buried their killed on Cumberland Island.

The Savannah *Republican* of March 27 says the Yankees are in full possession of St. John's River, Fla. About twenty-five hundred Federals, at Jacksonville, tore up the railroad, using the iron for the defence of the city.

A special dispatch from Baldwin, Fla., says a small detachment of Confederates stole on a Yankee picket guard near Jacksonville, killing four and capturing three. Lieut. Strange and three Confederates were wounded, it is feared mortally.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"Ship Island has proved a graveyard to the enemy, even in midwinter. The first army which they landed there was half destroyed by disease, the second is sharing the same fate. The equinoctial storm which is now upon us will be over in a few days, and then will commence all along our Southern seaboard the joint reign of mosquitoes and malaria. The enemy will fail to get into the interior, and will be compelled to move their forces to higher latitudes. We have seen their last naval expedition for the present season. No other will be sent out; and those already on the coast must in a few weeks beat a retreat.

There will, therefore, be a great concentration of their armies, and consequently of our own during the Summer. The greatest battles ever fought on the American continent, and as great as ever occurred on the globe, will be fought on the plains of Piedmont, Virginia, during the campaign now opened. We are on the threshold of great events, and our people will bear themselves in a manner worthy of the cause and the crisis."

DAVIS AND WIGFALL.

From the Mobile War Spirit.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, is one of that sort of men, we take it, whose bump of reverence has no large development to impress him with an uncomfortable feeling of awe in the presence of greatness. We will describe a scene between him and the President, as it was described to us:

Wigfall—Davis, you are a great man, a smart man, a heap smarter than I am.

The President—(Replies with a nasal grunt not susceptible of being indicated by any combination of the letters of the alphabet.)

Wigfall—Davis, you are a mighty knowing man, but if I were in your place, as the Chief Magistrate of this struggling young republic, I would know a sight more than you do, and a great deal that you won't.

The President—(Putting on an air of prim indignity, replies with two grunts.)

Wigfall—Davis, If I were President, as you are, I should deem it a duty I should owe to my country, to know something of what others know. I would put myself in free and easy communication with men of mind, whether in official or private station, to seek information from them, and learn their views concerning public affairs, in order that I might profit by them in the conduct of the great affairs of State. No man is so omniscient but that he may learn something by association and free converse with his fellows.

(Exit the President consulting his watch.)

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Cumberland Gap, Sunday, March 16.

The Yankees have kept us on the *qui vive* for the last week. They have shown themselves several times in front of our works, and have once or twice placed their pickets in sight of our ours. Yesterday, Carter's East Tennessee regiment of tories crossed at Big Creek or Wheeler's Gap, twenty-five miles below this place, and surprised and captured two companies of Confederate cavalry, together with their commander, Lieut.-Col. White. This is another of those incidents of too frequent occurrence in this war, where disasters have occurred through a neglect of proper guards, or from negligence of the sentinels. The particulars of the affair are not known, but it is reported that some fighting occurred, with a loss of three or on each side. The horses of the men captured, and seventeen extra horses, accoutrements, &c., were taken. How long shall these things be permitted?

The enemy manifests but little disposition to attack this position.

The health of the post is improving. There are very few sick in the old Ninth regiment, and they are mostly convalescent.

Gen. Kirby Smith has not yet arrived here. He is looked for every day.

Maj. Bowdre, who has been to Richmond with dispatches, returned yesterday. He brings us the confirmation of Price's victory, and of McCulloch's death. I, and all who have at heart their country's good, unite with you in rejoicing at the tardy act of justice that has at last given a major-general's commission to the sleepless and invincible Missourian.

FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have seen private letters from Nashville, Tenn., which say that the Yankees have lost over four hundred men since their occupation of that city. The picket duty of the enemy is done by brigades; every straggler is taken off. It is said that but few stores are kept open in the city, and that scarcely any one is to be seen on the streets. But two Union flags were hoisted by citizens; and the letters of the Nashville patriots say that these were "pulled down by little boys."

Gen. McCook sent his card to Miss ——, asking to renew a former acquaintance. The reply of the lady was, "That she could recognize no invader of her State even as an acquaintance." These exhibitions of patriotism and fire on the part of the people of Nashville are very delightful, but rather late in the day for any practical good.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who now infest that city have been committing outrageous depredations on property. A few nights since, the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South. The community were greatly shocked and incensed at this outrage, we are informed, and made complaint to the Military Governor of the city, but obtained no redress. It is said that the Catholics in Nashville are intensely Southern in their feelings, and have, without exception, treated the Lincolnites with the most supreme contempt. This, probably, may have excited the ire as well as the thievishness of the villains.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

GEN. TILGHMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fort Henry, Feb. 9, 1862.

Col. W. W. Mackall, A. A. General, C. S. A., Bowling Green:

Sir: Through the courtesy of Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Federal forces, I am permitted to communicate with you in relation to the result of the action between the fort under my command at this place, and the Federal gunboats, on yesterday. At 11 o'clock and 40 minutes on yesterday morning, the enemy engaged the fort with seven gunboats, mounting fifty-four guns. I promptly returned their fire with the eleven guns from Fort Henry bearing on the river. The action was maintained with great bravery by the force under my command until 10 minutes before 2 P. M., at which time I had but four guns fit for service. At 5 minutes before 2, finding it impossible to maintain the fort, and wishing to spare the lives of the gallant men under my command, and on consultation with my officers, I surrendered the fort. Our casualties are small. The effect of our shot was severely felt by the enemy, whose superior and overwhelming force alone gave them the advantage.

The surrender of Fort Henry involves that of Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Watts, Lieut. Weller, and one other officer of artillery; Capts. Hayden and Miller, of the engineers; Capts. H. L. Jones and McLaughlin, Quartermaster's Department; A. A. A. Gen. McConnico, and myself, with some fifty privates and twenty sick, together with all the munitions of war in and about the fort.

I communicate this result with deep regret, but feel that I performed my whole duty in the defence of my post.

I take occasion to bear testimony to the gallantry of the officers and men under my command. They maintained their position with consummate bravery, as long as there was any hope of success. I also take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesies and consideration shown by Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant and Commander Foote, and the officers under their command. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

COTTON BY WAY OF TENNESSEE.

We find the following in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer:*

Atlanta, March 18, 1862.

Maj. John S. Rowland, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad:

Sir: I am informed that certain speculators, mostly citizens of Tennessee, who are believed to be enemies of our cause, are purchasing large quantities of cotton, for shipment to points in that State, with a view, it is supposed, of placing it within the reach of the Federal troops.

You are, therefore, directed to suspend the shipment of cotton over the Western and Atlanta Road till further order; and to give public notice that the road will not receive cotton for shipment. As it is better that the cotton remain upon the plantations, you will also refuse to receive any upon the line of the road, for storage, in any dépot or other building belonging to the road.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Office Superintendent W. & A. R.,
Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1862.

I am directed by His Excellency Gov. Brown to suspend the shipment of cotton over the W. and A. R. Therefore no cotton will be received for storage in any of the dépots, or on any of the platforms, or buildings belonging to this road. It would be well for agents or owners of cotton, now lying about the dépots, or on the platforms on the line of the road, to have it removed forthwith to some warehouse or other place of safety, as the road will not be accountable for loss by fire or otherwise.

JOHN S. ROWLAND, Superintendent.

It is but justice to that community to say, that as soon as these facts were ascertained, a special meeting of the Common Council was called to deliberate upon the matter, and to request the Mayor to prevent any further shipments of the fleecy king. Public sentiment is most decidedly opposed to any surreptitious attempts to evade the cotton blockade, and the man who has the hardihood to undertake the task will be held up to the scorn he merits. It is to be hoped that these Tennesseeans were loyal men, and legitimately engaged; but it is certainly a strange freak of judgment which could induce a thorough-going financier to make large investments, such as these, with the probability staring him in the face that his goods will be captured by the advancing enemy in less than thirty days.

The Construction of Iron-Clad Ships.

Secretary Welles has sent to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs the following communication:

Navy Department, March 25, 1862.

Sir: In my report of July 4, 1861, I had the honor to present to the consideration of Congress and the country the matter of iron-clad steamers for naval purposes. A sum of money was appropriated at that session to build one or more armored iron or steel-clad ships or floating steam-batteries. This appropriation, intended as experimental, resulted in ordering three armored vessels of different constructions. One of these three has been built under a contract with this Department, and arrived in Hampton Roads in time to be of great service to the country, in driving into port the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, clad in armor. This memorable engagement is the first which has taken place between vessels protected with iron, and the results to be deduced from it are so important that I feel impelled to submit some general views in writing to your Committee.

First—Steam has become such an indispensable element in naval warfare that vessels propelled by sails only are considered useless for war purposes. The last sailing vessel built for the navy was the *Constellation*, commenced in 1853, and completed in August, 1855.

Second—Steam vessels-of-war, unless protected from the enemy's shot and shell, can make but feeble resistance to, and must surrender when assailed by, an iron-clad vessel.

Third—The navy, as it exists at present, cannot successfully contend against a power employing iron-clad vessels, and consequently cannot meet the requirements of the country.

Fourth—I deem it imperative that we should forthwith commence the construction of armored vessels on a scale commensurate with the great interests at stake.

Fifth—The Department, under date of Feb. 20, 1862, advertised for plans, which are now being received, developing the ingenuity and skill of our countrymen; I have faith that they will produce models for a class of vessels for home defence and for sea service that will secure to our country equality if not preeminence in naval construction.

Sixth—The heaviest ordnance in present use is not sufficiently heavy and powerful to break and destroy the armature now placed upon vessels; we shall, therefore, be compelled to increase the calibre of our guns until a size be attained which will crush any armature that can be borne by a vessel. I have already given orders to construct 15 and 20-inch guns, but their manufacture is attended with great difficulties, and requires the highest skill to attain success. There are but few establishments in the country willing to undertake the manufacture of these guns, and they can produce but a small number. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that an appropriation of $500,000 be made to extend the grounds and to build furnaces at the Washington Navy-yard, where some of the lathes and turning machines are already in operation. In that event, the anchors and cables now manufactured at that yard should be transferred to some other station, leaving nothing to be manufactured but guns, ordnance stores, and matters pertaining thereto. A civil assistant to the ordnance of the yard at a salary of $1,800 per annum, and one clerk at $1,400, and one clerk at $1,200 per annum, are recommended.

Seventh—The Department proposes to construct a few vessels of light draught, great speed and heavy armament, for the Western waters; also a class for harbor defence, and to operate upon the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, which shall be as far as possible invulnerable, each armed with 15-inch guns. And finally, it proposes to attempt an ocean steamer, possessed of the same sailing and armored properties, armed with guns of 20-inches calibre. The two latter classes also to be used as rams.

Eighth—Assuming that an enemy can always construct guns and vessels similar to our own, and that he can also attack us upon the seaboard with a superior naval force concentrated at the point selected to be attacked, and that forts, however skillfully constructed, and whatever the calibre of the guns mounted thereon, cannot be relied upon to sink every iron-clad vessel which attempts to pass the line of fire at high speed, it becomes absolutely essential that we should resort to mechanical means to clear our ports at the points where the forts are constructed. The attention of our people once invited to such a project, will no doubt give us a simple plan to do this at will, without injury to the harbor, or hindrance to commerce.

Ninth—I ask the Committee to consider the important subject of procuring iron plates for the armature of vessels. It is believed there are but few, if any, mills in the country capable of rolling plates over two inches in thickness, and these cannot be produced in very large quantities. The demands of the Government will be likely to raise the price of these plates, so as to render the vessels more expensive than under ordinary circumstances would be the case. Under these circumstances, shall the Government, under proper restrictions, advance money to some well-known establishment, to enable the proprietors to put up the necessary buildings and machinery? Shall one of the Navy-yards be selected in which to erect the works called for under the change in naval armament, or shall a new point be selected, and the foundation laid for an establishment meeting all the requirements of an iron navy? Forging for heavy shafting is also requisite, and some measures in regard to such an establishment seem indispensable in connection with the other plans suggested. The qualities of iron that may be used for armature is a matter of great importance, the iron produced at some mines being capable of vastly greater resistance to projectiles than others. An investigation, with practical tests as to the quality of iron in different localities, with a view of selecting that which is best adapted to the purposes of the Government, would be highly useful. I would also request an appropriation of $100,000 for targets and experimental practice.

Finally, I would ask that the sum of $30,000,000, including the appropriations already made the present session, be appropriated for iron-clad vessels, heavy ordnance, and plating any naval vessels already in the service, should such a course be deemed advisable.

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. John P. Hale.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Flag-raising.—On Wednesday last the boys and girls of Grammar School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, indulged in a most pleasing and successful display of patriotism. The pupils of this school, numbering some 1,500, had resolved that their fine building should no longer be destitute of the glorious symbol of their country, and, accordingly, by their own efforts, had caused a large and handsome flag, with the proper adjuncts, to be prepared, and on the day named, on their invitation, a large company assembled to witness the ceremonies. The residents of the vicinity seemed to have caught the enthusiasm of the pupils, and from every window and house-top the Stars and Stripes were fluttering in the warm air of a fine April day. The ceremonies in the street were inaugurated by the singing of various patriotic songs by the children, and at the appointed time the "Hero of Fort Sumter," Maj.-Gen. Anderson, took the halyards, and with his own hands raised the Star Spangled Banner to the top of the pole prepared for it. Interesting addresses were made by Richard Warren, Esq., Alderman Dayton, Rev. Dr. Gillette, and other friends of education; and the whole affair, so neatly and creditably conducted by the Principal, Mr. McNairy, and the teachers and pupils of the school, must long be remembered by all who witnessed it.

A Disturbance Among Firemen.—An alarm of fire occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Seventh District. The firemen turned out in large numbers, and it soon became evident to the Police that a serious disturbance would take place, unless the crowds were dispersed and the leaders promptly dealt with. When the engines were returning up Chatham-street, the members of Engine Company No. 31, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, (between whom there exists much ill feeling) came into collision. For a short time clubs, stones and brickbats were freely used, and several of the combatants were much bruised. Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, with a platoon of men, speedily dispersed the mob with their batons, and drove the firemen onward. When they arrived near the junction of Chatham and Division streets the war was renewed, and this time pistols were freely used. A Mr. Carlin was shot in the foot, and very seriously wounded. Two or three of the leaders were arrested, and the crowd dispersed after the belligerents had passed into the Tenth Ward, beyond Capt. Thorne's jurisdiction.

Arrest of a Dangerous Burglar.—At a late hour last evening, Detective McDougal arrested a young man, named Jacob Lawyer, upon the charge of having committed,—within the last week,—three burglaries, in the Village of Schoharie Court-house, in this State. The accused was arrested on the corner of Church and Canal streets. He had with him in a satchel, $40 in pennies, and about $15 in silver. He is very fast on foot, having recently run on a wager, at Bridgeport, Conn., five miles in 28 minutes. Owing to the heavy load he carried last evening, he was unable to escape from the officer.

The Sunday Liquor Dealers.—Yesterday Justice Brennan, of the Tombs, and Justice Osborne, of Essex Market, held their Courts open until late in the afternoon, for the purpose of disposing of such cases of Sunday liquor selling as might be brought before them. It is understood that these Justices have decided upon the unusual plan of holding open Court every Sunday afternoon for the purpose of investigating these cases. Twelve men charged with selling liquor on Sunday, were brought before Justice Brennan. Seven of them were held, and the remainder set at liberty.

Fireman's Funeral.—The funeral of Michael Dalton, foreman of Clinton Hose No. 17, which took place from his residence, in Sixth-street, yesterday, formed a large and imposing procession, and proved how popular he was with the members of the Fire Department, of which, though only 26 years of age, he had been long an honored and valuable member. He was connected with the Street Department, where he was held in high estimation, and wherever known he was honored for his worth and integrity. His death is felt as a great loss to the Department, and especially to the company whom he commanded.

Coroner's Inquest.—Yesterday, Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body of William O'Connor, late of No. 4 Stone-street, who was supposed to have been killed on Thursday night by Michael Murphy. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from congestion of the brain, occasioned by a fall." Murphy, who had been arrested on suspicion of having murdered deceased, was released from confinement.

Drowned.—Chas. W. Jackson, a young man 18 years of age, belonging to Chatham, Mass., and employed on board the schooner *James A. Stetson*, now lying off Pier No. 1, North River, was drowned last evening at 6½ o'clock by falling overboard while endeavoring to get on board the vessel from the yawl alongside.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. T. L. Davies, of Poughkeepsie; Col. Low, Lieut.-Col. Fox, Major Mayney, Major F. L. Hunter, Capt. Tweedy, Capt. Mayne, and Mr. Irvine, of the British Army; Col. Ezra Lincoln, of Boston; Major T. H. Orris, from Virginia; H. Hatchett, from Belgium; E. G. Toll, of Paris; John Toll, of Bremen; Lieutenant W. V. Humphreys, of the Twenty-fourth Mass. Volunteers, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commodore Stirbling, U.S.N.; Capt. Canest, of London, England; Capt. W. N. McKim, of Boston; Capt. W. R. Morgan, U. S. A.; Ex-Attorney-General G. Myers, of New-York; J. Smanhall, U. S. N., and L. Shiverick, of Port Royal, are at the Astor House.

Hon. F. T. Low and A. A. Sargent, of California; E. L. Sanborn, of New-Hampshire; Geo. W. Thatcher, of St. Louis; Edmund Hurd, of Cincinnati; and H. Headd, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Percy, of the British Army; Capt. Temple, of the United States Army; R. A. Brooke, of Montreal; C. F. Harris, of Providence; and A. R. Van Nest and family, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Judge Jewett, of Ohio; Peter G. Washington, of Washington; Capt. Humphreys, of the United States Army; and W. H. Reynolds and D. Peckham, from Port Royal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edward C. James, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteer Engineers, and D. K. Stewart, from Scotland, are at the Everett House.

Capt. G. H. Rathbone, of the United States Army, and T. H. Corrie, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

New-Jersey.

Mayoralty Excitement in Hoboken.—The good citizens of Hoboken are somewhat excited over a pending Mayoralty contest. Mr. Sam M. Boozer has been nominated by the regular Democratic Convention, Mr. Houseman by the Republicans, and the present incumbent, Mr. F. R. Johnston, by the seceding wing of the Democracy, who are dissatisfied with the regular nomination. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Hoboken Democracy took place on Saturday evening and unanimously ratified the nomination of Mr. Boozer. The chances seem to favor the idea that either Mr. Boozer or the Republican will be elected. The latter are in the minority in the city, but Mr. Houseman may slip in *à la Ordver*, between the contending factions of the unterrified. Secession is, therefore, likely to prove as disastrous to the Democracy in this case as it did at Charleston.

Death of Lieut. Fitz James O'Brien.

Baltimore, Sunday, April 6.

Lieut. Fitzjames O'Brien, of Gen. Lander's Staff, died this morning of lockjaw, in consequence of a wound received in a skirmish some two months since.

The Killed in the Fifth Ohio Regiment.

Cincinnati, Sunday, April 6.

The killed of the Fifth Ohio at the battle of Winchester, fifteen in number, arrived here yesterday, and lay in state at the Guthrie Grays Armory, where they were visited by a large number of citizens. The funeral ceremonies took place to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Saturday, April 5.

Flour unchanged. Whisky firm at 17c. Mess Pork in good demand at $10 25, but held firmly at $10 50. Exchange firm at ¼ ℔ cent.

Chicago, Saturday, April 5.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet. Corn in good request. Mess Pork, little inquiry, at $10 50. Beef Cattle quiet. *Receipts*—1,800 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bush. Wheat, 55,000 bush. Corn. Exchange for gold unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 33 | Sun sets.... 6 30 | Moon sets.... 3 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 53 | Gov. Island. 1 42 | Hell Gate.... 3 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 6.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldridge, Port Royal, S. C., April 4, at 8 A. M., with the mail and passengers to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A. April 1, at 8 A. M., exchanged signals with bark R. G. Kirtland and Mary C. Dyer, both bound north.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool, March 6, with mdse. and 265 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Brig Ceylon, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Humacoa, P. R., March 18, with sugar to D. R. De Wolfe. Left no vessels in port.

Schr. Mary Harris, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., March 24, with cotton, turpentine and rosin to J. Eneas. Feb. 25, on the outward passage, in the Gulf Stream, encountered a heavy hurricane, and shipped seas, which bursted open the cabin and filled it; was compelled to throw overboard part of cargo to ease the vessel.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin. March 27, in Crooked Island passage, spoke schr. J. Hastings, of St. Johns, from St. Domingo, with a cargo of logwood, bound to New-York. The J. A. W. was 3 ds. from Baracoa to Watling's Island, with heavy northerly winds.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co. Had squally weather the entire passage.

Schr. Agmeer, Hall, Cornwallis, N. S., 7 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Roanoke, Lankthorn, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. M. J. Leonard, Lord, Hatteras Inlet 8 ds., ballast.

Schr. E. A. Babcock, Robinson, Elizabethport, with coal for Westerly.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Elizabethport, with coal for Westerly.

Schr. Cruso, Foster, Machias 6 ds., with laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Florence, Crockett, Belfast via Newport 7 ds., with potatoes to order.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Tryumph, (Br.,) Baker, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Adventure, Lester, New-London 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Independence, Smith, New-London 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Flying Fish, Lowe, Gloucester 4 ds., fish.

Schr. Kate, Skidmore, Northport, ballast.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 3 ds., mdse.

Sloop Willard, ——, Warren, R. I., mdse.

WIND—During the day, from W. to N.

Below.

Brig Altaveia, of Searsport.

Schr. Haze, with loss of foresail.

Also, 1 bark.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Delaware will load beef cattle in place of provisions, and sail about the 8th inst. for Port Royal. The U. S. steam transport Marion, at Pier No. 4, N. R., is now coaling and taking in provisions, to supply the gunboats Alabama, Florida and Ellen, and will sail to-morrow (the 7th) for Port Royal. The steamer Oriental, at the same dock, is loading subsistence stores and ammunition for Port Royal and Hilton Head.

The schooners Thomas Winans, Manchester, Water Witch, and Young America, lying at the Government Dock, foot of Murray-street, are all loading subsistence stores for Hatteras Inlet.

The bark Eugene, Leaundist, from Jamaica, with a cargo of rum, sugar and cocoanuts, bound to Liverpool, went ashore on the 15th on the Riding Rocks, Bahama Banks, and became a total loss; crew saved; cargo saved in a damaged state by wreckers, and taken into Nassau, N. P.

The schooner Lord Lyons, from Havana, for Nassau, N. P., went ashore on Stirrup Keys, on the night of March 22, and became a total loss; crew saved. Her cargo of goat skins was saved in a damaged condition, and taken into Nassau, N. P.

Spoken, &c.

John Walker—schr., bound south, was signalised, April 1, lat. 39 56, lon. 74 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, March 27, brig Robin, Kilman, from Portland, just arrived. Sld. bark J. M. Churchill, Leavy, for Queenstown for orders; brig Isabel, for Portland; schr. Harriet Wheeler, for Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

ISAAC PECK,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 36 Pine-st. Office hours, 9 to 10, 12 to 1, 4 to 5.

Effects insurances in first-class Fire and Life Companies, upon the most reliable terms. Special attention given to filling orders for general merchandise, which will be selected and bought with the utmost care and fidelity, or he will act as assistant buyer. For experience, ability, &c., references and testimonials of the highest respectability in the City, can be produced.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale dépot, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENEMY—NOT THE enemy of Austria, nor the enemy of France; but the much more dreadful enemies of mankind, who come pouring upon us in these rainy, foggy days, which always come with the retiring Spring. Fever and ague come in the storm; bilious fever floats upon the damp breeze, and dysentery insiduously creeps in with the moist and warm miasms which exhales from the earth. These are the enemies we are to guard against. We have to fortify the citadel of life within against their continual attacks from without. For a sure defence—for an impregnable shield—for a certain protection—procure the Cordial Cognac Bitters, prepared by the great Laroux of France, for which S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., is the sole agent for the United States. For sale at No. 70 Nassau-st., and by all dealers in medicines throughout the Union.

$15 REWARD.—LOST LAST EVENING (SUNday) a lady's GOLD HUNTING WATCH and CHAIN—Mcloud, maker, No. 15,080—supposed to have been lost in 3d-av., or in 20th or 31st-st. The finder will receive the above reward, and thanks of the owner, by leaving it at WM. WOOD'S, No. 389 Broadway.